

HOME NEWS

Editor who defied rules will give evidence on voluntary self-censorship by press

D-notice system to be examined by select committee

By Peter Hennessy

The first parliamentary inquiry into the D-notice system since its inception in 1912 will begin this week when Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and chairman of the Defence, Press and Broadcasting Committee, gives evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Defence on Wednesday morning.

The practice of voluntary self-censorship by the press on defence and intelligence subjects, listed in 12 D (or defence) notices approved by the joint Whitehall-press committee headed by Sir Frank, came under attack earlier this year when Mr Bruce Page, editor of the *New Statesman*, published a series of articles in defiance of D-notices 10 and 11 and called for the system to be abolished as it was "illegal and project wartime censorship into peacetime".

Mr Page will give evidence to the Commons committee on June 24. Rear-Admiral William Ash, secretary of the D-notice committee, with whom Mr Page conducted a correspondence in March, will appear

before MPs on June 17, as will Mr Windsor Clarke, its vice-chairman and group editorial consultant of the Westminster Press.

Criticism of the D-notice committee inside press circles is relatively recent. A previously undiscovered Admiralty file in the Public Record Office shows how readily the press acquiesced in the revival of the D-notice system with the demise of wartime censorship that had superseded it between 1939 and 1945.

In spite of six years of very tight government censorship, no one on the press side seems to have suggested that the practice might be ended. Until 1953, the secretary of D-notice committee had been provided by the Press Association news agency in the person of Mr H. C. Robbins who circulated notices from an office at 85 Fleet Street.

In October 1945 the press representatives on what was then called the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry and Press Committee, asked the Government to provide a secretary and to pay him from public funds. The man chosen was Admiral Thomson had commanded



The late Sir George Thomson: Secretary's job "no sinecure".

George Thomson, who had run wartime censorship from the Ministry of Information.

It seems from a note to Sir Eric Speed, Permanent Secretary at the War Office, from Mr C. G. Caines, an Air Ministry under secretary, dated October 13, 1945, that Admiral Thomson's knowledge of censorship had commanded

him to the press side of the committee. "The press intimated that they would be happy to see Thomson appointed because of his great experience as Chief Censor, which would be invaluable", Mr Caines wrote.

The press members, however, were not creatures of total docility. On January 11, 1946, Admiral Thomson wrote to Mr C. G. Jarrett in the Admiralty: "This Services

Press Committee job is no sinecure, for the Service Departments keep on requesting issues of D-notices—six in all since November 1—and the press members need a lot of persuasion to accept them".

In 1947-48 the press side defeated an attempt by the Admiralty, through a widely drawn D-notice, to prevent publication of the existence of new Royal Navy vessels under construction. Prominent in that assertion of journalistic independence were Mr Alan Pitt Robbins, news editor of *The Times* and a Newspaper Publishers' Association representative on the D-notice committee, and Rear-Admiral Henry Thurlifield, the newspaper's naval correspondent.

Mr Pitt Robbins wrote to Admiral Thomson on January 9, 1948: "I have talked over the suggested D-notice with Thurlifield and I am sorry to tell you that neither of us has the slightest enthusiasm for it. So much of it seems, in our opinion, to be entirely unnecessary.

"Why on earth should we not mention the name of a ship when preparations are made to build it? Why should we not announce the date of the launch before the launch takes place? Why should we be frightened to mention that the ship is being fitted with rocket when the United States is talking perfectly freely about rocket as a place of gun in their ships?

"I do not like the suggestion that we should be requested to submit material to the Admiralty before publication. Therefore I am afraid I cannot honestly support the notice if it is brought before the committee."

Whitehall withdrew the offending draft D-notice. It was agreed instead that notices would be issued when necessary to protect "specific items of a secret nature".

Union acts to keep political levy for Labour

A white collar worker who tried to win a High Court ruling making his union's funds accessible to political parties other than Labour has been defeated.

At its annual conference in Brighton at the weekend the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs changed its rules to stipulate that no payment would be made out of political funds without the consent of the union's executive. Such consent would be given for Labour Party activities.

The amendment to the rules, which required a two-thirds majority, was carried with only six delegates dissenting.

The member who took on his union single-handed was Mr Loudon Parkin, a film technician. He strongly denied having backing from the Conservative Party or any right-wing organisation referred to by Mr Clive Jenkins, the union's general secretary, as "litigious termites".

Mr Parkin called that a slur.

Initially he had to pay his own legal fees of £1,225 but since the court action supporters, who included Conservatives, socialists and small firms, had sent him financial contributions and he had a £2,000 fund, he said.

The issue arose when Mr Parkin's union branch at Kodak decided by a majority to give the part of their political levy coming under branch discretion to the Conservative Party.

ASTMS headquarters refused to allow that, but last February Mr Parkin challenged them in the High Court and won.

At the Brighton conference Mr Jenkins told delegates that Mr Parkin represented himself and not his branch.

He was sure the judge's ruling was wrong but there was no need for the union to crawl to the House of Lords to challenge because as the judge himself had indicated, to change the rules would be more positive.

Outside the conference hall

Mr Parkin said the change of rule was likely to cause a number of members to come out of paying the political levy.

The conference passed a motion instructing the union to oppose unequivocally any further attempts by BL or any other employer to attack the rights and jobs of trade union members and to support any member groups resisting job losses.

Mr Thomas Danks, a BL delegate from Birmingham, said: "This motion will do nothing to help the survival of BL".

Tory pay-as-you-lead in schools attacked

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, failed to understand "either the scale of the crisis in school book provision or the consequences of a pay-as-you-learn schooling system", it was stated on Saturday.

Mr Neil Kinnock, opposition spokesman on education, criticized Mr Carlisle over his comments at a head teachers' conference that more school books should be bought by parents and that council cash should be kept for "poorer" schools.

"It was a statement that demonstrated the man's contempt for the maintained sector of education", Mr Kinnock told a conference on education jointly convened by the Labour Party and the Socialist Education Association at Central Hall, Westminster.

In every service the Conservatives believed that only the most basic rudiments should be publicly provided and that all other necessities should be privately purchased, he said.

"The resulting divisions in opportunity and differences in standards between area and area, school and school, family and family, would be socially, economically and educationally disastrous."

Mr Kinnock said that the point at which collective and individual parental contribu-

tions became effective pauperism was being rea-

"We are seeing a turn towards headmasters and teachers into persons, where children are used to use books and parents become sellers."

Mr Carlisle repeated yesterday that parents should be encouraged to make contributions to their children's schools but there was no question of going back on the duty of local authorities to provide a charge, sufficient education for children in their area.

Speaking at a Conference of Education Conference in Chester, he said: "The question of demand is payment towards essential school maintenance of a parent able to afford his child a place at a state school."

There was no reason ever why voluntary contributions should not be books or other equipment.

"Instead of depriving voluntary contribution funds to our schools, as some have suggested, we will increase them," he said. "It is hypocritical for more to refuse to offer voluntarily."

Call to catch unruly pupils early



Clare Hutchison: since Thursday mor-

More power in hunt for girl aged

Police searching Hutchison, aged 14, a Surrey schoolgirl, to increase their inquiries with 60 officers, number used so far to hunt. They have been given a clue to her whereabouts.

She has been missing shortly after leaving in Dene Walk, B

Farnham, on Thursday morning. Surrey police, told by someone who was walking towards Wey, that she had completed half of the journey.

The other candidates are Mr John Crabbe, Devonport dock

leaders, who ran Mr Bevan close last time, and Mr Colin Hudson, a former "Ebb" Vale steel worker.

The controversial decision not to ratify last year's result was made because a leaflet was published against union election rules, supporting another candidate. He stresses that he does not disagree with Mr Chapple's recent criticism of TUC action against the Government. "I believe our union must unite with the TUC

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Farmer to face trees prosecution

From Our Correspondent

Ludlow

A farmer is to be prosecuted by Malvern Hills District Council for allegedly grubbing out part of a woodland escarpment at the former Herefordshire home of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. He is Mr Robin Phillips, of Upper Sapey, Hereford and Worcester.

The poet used to ride in the woodland at Hope End, near Ledbury. The woodland was designed and laid out in 1812 by the famous landscape architect, J. C. Loudon, and is the subject of a tree preservation order.

Hope End is now run as a country hotel by Mr John Hegarty and his wife. Mrs Hegarty said yesterday that the parkland around Hope End was an irreplaceable feature of the landscape. The woodland used to belong to the Hope End estate, which has been split up in recent times.

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Not enough radiation for a 'death a year'

A nuclear accident as bad as that at Harrisburg power station, in the United States, would have to happen every few hours in Britain to cause as many cancer deaths as those which result from burning coal and oil, a radioactivity expert claims yesterday.

Alternatively, Professor J. H. Fremlin, of Birmingham University, writes in the magazine, *Atom*, there would have to be a nuclear disaster 1,000 times as bad as Harrisburg each year.

At present, he states, radiation from Britain's atomic power stations is not enough to cause one cancer death a year. Radioactive pollution from the nuclear waste processing plant at Windscale is on the fringe of the amount that would cause one death from cancer a year in 10 years, mainly from eating contaminated fish.

New processing plant will cut that pollution. Compared with the present Windscale plant, colour television and luminous watch and clock dials present a cancer risk four times as great.

Fallout from past hydrogen bomb tests provide five times Windscale's cancer risk and medical X-rays 250 times. Burning coal in Britain releases 120 tons of uranium with all its radiation products into the environment each year, Professor Fremlin says.

Nobody knows what that means in extra cancer cases; but it is known that there are between 500 and 1,000 extra deaths from lung cancer in big towns each year, caused either by coal smoke or diesel exhaust fumes.

Professor Fremlin points out that no energy system is completely free from risk. Even the water wheel, beloved by present-day ecologists, killed far more than any nuclear power station, people fell in the millpond and were drowned.

He estimates that producing the electricity provided by one large nuclear reactor from a water wheel would result in 1,000 drownings a year. He also suggests that if we do not have nuclear power with other fuels run out we shall return to barbarism, and few people will live long enough to die of cancer.

Modern display techniques used to highlight man's encounter with the sea

How a sinking museum was salvaged and relaunched

By Frances Gibb

To the strains of "Pomp and Circumstance" and "Rule Britannia" played by the Royal Marines, the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich Park, London, will celebrate on Wednesday a refit that has taken a year.

The modernization programme, organized by Mr Basil Greenhill, the director, has turned the museum into an important centre of maritime history and research.

What has emerged after its metamorphosis is a museum of both arts and sciences; a picture

gallery, a historic house and an archaeological research centre.

When he took over as director Mr Greenhill was faced with a museum admitted to be in a rut.

There is no final estimate of cost, towards which the Department of the Environment has given £2m over the 10 years (not all spent on the programme), but the justification is that from fewer than half a million visitors the museum and the Old Royal Observatory have grown to draw more than two and a half million visitors a year.

Not only every gallery but

every exhibit, from Nelson's bloodstained coat with its bullet hole to the gilt-burnished barge of Prince Frederick, has been affected.

The idea is to show man's encounter with the sea in every aspect, from the history of astronomy to marine art, with the maximum impact.

To that end modern display techniques such as are used in department stores have been used and what had become a fossilized place is now bursting with activity. Children can paint, make models or build boats on the "half-deck", a

whole floor just for them, and researchers can work in the archaeological centre on the reconstruction of old boats.

The Queen's House, a small palace designed by Inigo Jones for James I's queen, has been richly decorated and houses a wealth of sixteenth and seventeenth century paintings against room settings in their original style. There is also the Old Royal Observatory, now restored.

The ceremony on Wednesday to mark the museum's completion will be attended by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Among plans for the next 10 years is the chartering of Captain Scott's ship, Discovery, now being refitted in St Katherine's Dock, from the Maritime Trust, its owners. It will be set up by the museum in a purpose-built dock in Southwark.

If the estimated £300,000 needed is forthcoming from the Government and private sources, by 1982 the ship will be fitted out as a display area and the National Maritime Museum will have a new outfit.

WEST EUROPE

Left-wing pressure Herr Schmidt as party congress open

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, June 8

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, will seek full backing from the Social Democratic Party today for his foreign and defence policy in view of his forthcoming talks with President Brezhnev.

The Social Democrats' pre-election congress opens in Essen today amid signs that various sections of the party, particularly its left wing, would like to modify its present support of the Nato decision to produce and deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe while offering, as yet unsuccessfully, to negotiate with the Soviet Union on a balanced reduction of such weapons.

There are also likely to be moves to phrase criticism of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in milder tones than the leadership plans, and to take the Chancellor's recent proposal to freeze the deployment of further medium-range missiles for three years considerably further than was intended.

The party leadership appears determined to squelch any attempt to go back on the statement of support for the Nato missiles decision which the Chancellor, wrong, from last year's congress in West Berlin. But many left-wingers only approved it on the understanding that the United States would ratify the SALT 2 arms limitation treaty and they may well insist on the issue being raised again.

The Social Democratic left is not alone in its reservations about the government's policy. The left wing of the party's smaller coalition partners, the Free Democrats, also attempted to water down its party's position in committee discussions at the party congress in Freiburg at the end of last week and was at times only outvoted by a narrow majority.

The whole theme of d閂tente, defence and foreign policy has

become, thanks to the topic at both congresses, indeed like the dominant issue through election campaign.

That the Chancellor of preserving d閂tente armament in Europe remains firmly on the Atlantic alliance, nor winner has been demonstrated by the Democrats' landslide North Rhine-Westphalian month.

And yet this appears to be under at least among the left coalition parties. sure is for even more and disarmament, yet the Government's vision that the military must be based, is restored.

In the end Social I party discipline will prevail.

The Social Democrats, like the Free I last week and the Democrats' West month, is designed approval for the party programme and whi

Each party has been influenced by the North Rhine-Westphalian elections, a kind of for the Bundestag set the Social Democrat outright majority. The Democrats lost heavily Free Democrats d below the 5 per cent needed for seats.

The possibility of with an absolute majority coming more of a than a dream for Social Democrats. With moderating influence Free Democratic Chancellor would be nerable to his left, it looks like being stricken the elections than it is

Stress toll claimed by teacher

Many Scottish teachers were leaving the profession each year for better money, but many more were leaving "to safeguard their health and sanity", a woman delegate claimed on Saturday at the Educational Institute of Scotland's annual meeting at Stirling.

She said: "Since 1977 the general stress on teachers has increased far more than the general public are aware. More teachers are subject to nervous breakdowns of various levels of severity than in any other profession."

There was "scarcely a staff room in the country" without its quota of tranquilizers.

Miss Jane Collett, of the Lothian secondary education section, urged approval of a motion that a teacher's known homosexuality should not justify dismissal or any lack of promotion. Two other, non-teaching unions had said they would support homosexual members. The institute should do the same.

"If we leave it for a year it may be too late. Some teachers may lose their jobs. Others may have lived in fear for another year." The motion was passed by a big majority.

The motion of the belt for punishment was hotly debated. Delegates approved, again by a large majority, motion calling for inquiries to be conducted into replacing the belt with "reasonable alternatives".

But one dissenting speaker said that if the motions failed there would be "thousands and thousands of secretly relieved teachers in Scotland".



Mr Don Saunders (left) and Mr James Adams, technicians, working a team of oxen ridging rows of potatoes at the East Anglia University development studies farm in Norfolk. They are assisting in a thesis project on drawn equipment for Third World countries.

Lorries 'paying more than fair share towards roads'

By John Young

Planning Reporter

The argument that owners and operators of heavy lorries do not pay their fair share of road building and maintenance costs is challenged in a report published today. On the contrary, roads vehicles in 1980-81 "will overpay their way by nearly £500m", it states.

To begin with, only about a

third of the revenue from vehicle excise duty and fuel taxes is spent on roads, the Freight Transport Association says in the report.

The association accepts that all classes of vehicle should pay their full and proper share of road costs. But it denies that the sums that lorry owners pay in taxes are too small.

It estimates that, whereas the average annual excise duty and fuel tax revenue from a car

is £215, and from a bus or coach £442, it is £590 from a one-ton van, £1,490 from a 13-ton lorry and £3,700 from a 32-ton lorry.

Much of the report is taken up by complex statistical tables which purport to show that the Department of Transport's methods of calculating road expenditure and of allocating costs between different road users, are unsatisfactory.

Road costs: do lorries pay their way? (Freight Transport Association, Heron House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 9UZ, £1.50).

In brief

Brick hits train passenger

Three boys were yesterday being interviewed by British Rail Transport police after a brick was thrown through a passenger train window at Clay Cross, Derbyshire, on Saturday. A passenger in the Leeds to Plymouth train was treated in hospital for cuts after the incident, which occurred near the Clay Cross tunnel. Obstructions were placed on railway lines at Trowell and Ilkeston recently.

Three women killed in Glasgow crash

Three women were killed when their car hit an abutment after crossing the Kingston bridge in the centre of Glasgow on Saturday night. The husbands of two and another man were in hospital last night.

Potholes stop buses

Rotherham, South Yorkshire, is without buses because of a dispute over potholes. Crews claimed that holes in Cambridge Street, East Dene, were dangerous and walked out on Saturday after some drivers were suspended for refusing to use the road. Repairs are expected by Wednesday.

Dead woman named

Police said yesterday that a visitor to Conwy Island who died on Saturday in an incident involving a milk float was Mrs Ellen Frances Williams, aged 61 of Woodleigh Close, Tooting, London. She was staying at a caravan site.

Car crash victim

Mr Fray Davies, aged 18, of Marine Parade, Barmouth, North Wales, was killed and his four companions were seriously injured when their car hit a wall at Dyffryn Ardudwy, near Barmouth, early yesterday.

Beer price call

Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife, Central, has tabled a Commons question to Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, asking him to refer rising prices to the Director General of Fair Trading.

Bank protest

Anti-apartheid demonstrators claimed responsibility for an attack on Barclays Bank, Market Square, Cambridge, early on Saturday in which windows were broken and £750 damage caused.

Woman dead on line

A young woman found dead on the railway at King's Lynn, Norfolk, is believed to have been hit by a freight train on Saturday night. The police do not suspect any crime.

Roman discovery

The ruins of a Roman house with a hypocaust, an under-floor central heating system, have been found under a house in Little London, in central Chichester.

Anti-Cos move aff local pol

From Peter Nichols

Rome, June 8

A new committee for the defence of journalists has been set up by photographers and reporters in Paris after two incidents last week when police attacked journalists who were covering demonstrations.

The federation of journalists' unions has also called on all photographers to refuse to take any pictures on Wednesday, when the weekly French Cabinet meeting is held. In a statement the federation said that over the past few weeks police attacks on journalists had multiplied both in Paris and in the provinces.

"One can legitimately think that it is not a question of simple individual action by policemen but rather a policy," the statement said. "There is an evident refusal by the so-called forces of order's hierarchy to give instructions that journalists can exercise their profession in total freedom and that when there is an incident sanctions will be taken against the delinquents concerned."

In the federation's view no previous protest had any effect except to produce "falsely appealing" ministerial declarations. Faced with this "scandalous attitude" the entire profession would have to start taking positive action.

Three photographers and a press motor cyclist were injured during clashes with the police last Wednesday and Thursday.

The committee announced to-day that they would ensure only one photograph was taken next Wednesday—a picture of all the cameras, with the ground outside the Elysee Palace as the Cabinet Minister left.

They have asked that *Le Monde*, which normally does not print photographs, should make an exception and print this one in a prominent place.

German Catholics challenge ch Kung attack on Ro

From Gretel Spitzer

Berlin, June 8

Undeterred by the Pope's order that put an end to his university teaching career last year, Professor Hans Kung, the Roman Catholic theologian, launched further heavy attacks against the established church over the weekend.

In an address at the Free University of Berlin—attended by some 2,000 people in the university's assembly hall and another 3,000 crammed in the stairway and nearby entrance hall—he asserted that the church could not insist on the observance of human rights elsewhere while refusing them within its orbit.

He also claimed that there was a threat of the church turning repressive; of allowing the subjection of man to man; of turning people into followers through the manipulation of their consciousness; and of restricting the development of the individual.

However, Professor Kung vigorously rejected the idea of a revolution "from beneath", of breaking away from the church. "We do not leave the church to those above, we all are the church. We do not let ourselves be pushed out of the church," he declared.

Professor Kung and Professor J. B. Metz, of Münster, another critic of the church, were invited by the organizers of the "Catholic Congress from below" representing groups dissatisfied with the Roman Catholic Church on various issues.

They do not expect changes in the church they intend to set up a church". But by way of cooperation among all and tasks in the parish hope to solve some problems which the church cannot cope with.

Criticism could, however, be heard in discussion of the proper event, German Catholic Day". Among others, the question of whether the church d conflict was raised.

Remarks by prominent

representatives of the church whom no critic has heard, implied that the rebellion "from beneath" indeed lead to useful discussion.

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OVERSEAS

Western nations to join in talks with Asean on Kampuchea

From David Watts
Singapore, June 8

Talks planned for later this month appeared today to be turning into a full-scale conference on Kampuchea with the news that six countries have agreed to take part.

Invitations to attend the discussions, planned to follow the two-day conference of foreign ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) in Kuala Lumpur on June 25 and 26, have been accepted by the United States, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, India and Australia. The United States delegation is to be led by Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State.

Exact details of what they will discuss with Asean, which groups five nations, have not been revealed but the implications of the Asean sponsored United Nations resolution on Kampuchea, calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops, will certainly be on the agenda. It is not yet clear whether refugees and the question of humanitarian aid, already the subject of a conference in Geneva earlier this month, will be discussed.

However, it is clear that Kampuchea remains very much on the international agenda for a number of countries outside Asean which go to ally. Asean fears that the Kampuchean situation is to be allowed to go by default.

Meanwhile, the Heng Samrin Government in Kampuchea has again called for talks with Thailand to seek an end to what it calls acts of intervention and sabotage launched from Thai territory into Kampuchea.

The suggestion came in a statement from the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry issued yesterday and reported by the Kampuchean news agency SPK, proposing talks at any level as soon as possible. The statement accused China, the United States "and other reactionaries" of supporting Khmer Rouge fighters.

Contact likely: Although Thailand is not likely to respond positively to a request by the Heng Samrin Administration in Phnom Penh for direct talks at any level as soon as possible, informal diplomatic contacts between the two governments will not be delayed many months, Neil Kelly writes from Bangkok.

Dr Somsakdi Xito, the Thai Government's senior official spokesman, said that Thailand could not respond to the Heng Samrin Government's request because no so do would amount to recognition of it.

However, unlike previous

statements of a similar kind, the latest one did not accuse the Thais of helping the guerrillas. For public consumption, the Thai position is that they do not assist the guerrillas but it is likely that they do so quietly by permitting Chinese supplies and weapons to be passed to the Khmer Rouge through Thai territory.

Reports from Kampuchea indicate that some Khmer Rouge units have been seen with new Chinese-made assault rifles and rocket launchers.

The Thai Government will probably ignore the latest call for talks with the Kampuchean Government, just as it has done with all previous similar demands as such talks would be seen as recognition of the Samrin regime. There would be no political mileage in attending such talks for the Bangkok Government.

The Kampuchean Government statement coincided with reports of another guerrilla attack in Phnom Penh last week in which a petrol bomb was thrown into a parked car. According to a local agency, no one was hurt. But the latest incident must be causing considerable concern to the Samrin regime since if the guerrillas are capable of operating in the capital they must be regarded as far from a spent force.

On May 21 two Vietnamese guards were killed in an attack on the Vietnamese embassy and there was a brief clash the same day in front of the Soviet embassy, presumably with Khmer Rouge fighters.

Contact likely: Although Thailand is not likely to respond positively to a request by the Heng Samrin Administration in Phnom Penh for direct talks at any level as soon as possible, informal diplomatic contacts between the two governments will not be delayed many months, Neil Kelly writes from Bangkok.

Dr Somsakdi Xito, the Thai Government's senior official spokesman, said that Thailand could not respond to the Heng Samrin Government's request because no so do would amount to recognition of it.

Chinese admit neglecting basic needs of Tibet

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 8

A senior Chinese official has given an unusually frank account of the ways in which Tibet has been maladministered in recent years, to the detriment of relations between Tibetans and Hans (ethnic Chinese).

Mr Guo Xilan, a senior secretary of the regions Communist Party committee, made a thinly veiled attack on the policies of General Ren Rong, who was recently dismissed after nine years as head of the territory's administration.

Addressing a meeting in Lhasa, Mr Guo said the leftist policies of recent years had neglected the basic economic needs of the Tibetan people and concentrated on the application of policies more suited to China proper. This admission of error comes at a time when Peking is showing interest in persuading the Dalai Lama and at least some of his followers to return to Tibet from exile.

Mr Guo admitted that the administration had failed to provide such simple but necessary objects as milk churns, bowls, saddles and so on while attempting to run modern industries in Tibet.

Kampala street delinquents find friend and refuge

From Marie-Thérèse Delboulbes of Agence France-Presse

Kampala, June 8

They loiter, barefoot, dirty and ragged, in the markets of Kampala, speaking a language that few but themselves understand. They are mixed up in the city's ubiquitous crime, often its victims, sometimes its killers.

These are the Bayage, the delinquents and hooligans who grew up learning how to make a fast buck and survive during the insecure eight years of former President Idi Amin's rule and who have multiplied in the turmoil of post-Amin Uganda.

The Reverend Kefa Sempanji, Deputy Minister for Rehabilitation, estimates that there are about half a million orphans among Uganda's 14 million people. Of these 20,000 can be counted among the Bayage, whose name derives from *nyage*, the vernacular term for marijuana.

The Bayage, came into their own with the growth of *magendo* (the black market) under the Amin regime when Bayage were used as smugglers and middlemen. Today Mr Sempanji, who is also a member of the National Consultative Council, the interim parliament, is trying to improve the lot of the younger hooligans by providing them with a refuge.

Many of the children are now at school, but more have arrived since last month's coup d'état when the military seized power from President Godfrey Binaisa. Each time security worsens in the city, which is still under night curfew, more children come to the home in search of refuge. They are being looked after by American and Australian missionaries.

Another mistake had been to attempt to grow wheat in places unsuited to this purpose while neglecting barley and other traditional crops. Animal husbandry, the basis of the Tibetan economy, had been disrupted.

Previous, more general criticisms of policies in Tibet and other regions inhabited by ethnic minorities have stated that the Han authorities had neglected or suppressed the local languages, persecuted religious believers and failed to promote local people as officials.

Reforms ordered: Chinese leaders have ordered local officials in Qinghai, province next to Tibet, to carry out radical political and economic reforms, the *People's Daily* said today.

The paper said the changes, similar to those designed to bring more local self-government and greater individual ownership of land and livestock to Tibet, were ordered by Mr Hu Yaobang, the Communist general secretary and Mr Wan Li, a deputy Prime Minister, during a recent visit to the area.

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Food aid plea for drought-ridden Africa

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 8

The United Nations World Food Council has ended its first ministerial session to be held in Africa with agreement on measures to encourage developing countries to expand and strengthen their food production programmes but with the developing countries complaining that the rest of the world is reluctant to expand its food aid on a realistic scale.

The council's four-day meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, ended this weekend after adopting a resolution, put forward by Canada, appealing for urgent food aid for Somalia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, Africa's

which are suffering from drought. The conference agreed that the "food strategy" system, launched a year ago and adopted by 32 developing countries, offers a realistic basis for overcoming recurring food deficits.

Several developed countries and international organizations are taking part in the scheme, helping individual Third World countries to plan and implement national programmes for growing more food, storing strategic reserves, and improving internal distribution.

The council's president, Mr Arturo Tanco, the Philippines Agriculture Minister, said the

implementation of the "food strategy" programme was the council's most important accomplishment.

He regretted that the coming elections had made the United States unwilling to commit food reserves for a global "food security programme" which would build up strategic reserves in potential famine areas.

The council's executive director, Mr Maurice Williams, warned the meeting that the slow-moving, fragmented and inadequate approaches to the world food shortage would not reduce the number of hungry people.

Aid and the snipping of red tape will not, however, be enough to soothe local feeling. Bantu immigrants, many of them Moslems and speaking a different language, are accused of failing to integrate. During the past few months, when communal relationships have become bitter, settlers have been murdered, maimed, beaten and threatened.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has been criticized for being indecisive over Assam. But she has a grasp of the problem as few in Delhi have. She knows that the mixed and hot emotions in Assam are political tinder but she no doubt judges that talk of outright civil war in the state, and even secession, is overblown.

However, neither Mrs Gandhi nor anyone else believes the trouble will evaporate. Resentment runs too deep for that and the student leaders are, after all, running what amounts to a rebellion.

But there are signs now that, eight months after it started, the agitation could be losing some of its thrust. This may be the right time for the Government to take steps to lower the temperature.

"Assamise yourself if you



Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, being carried by schoolboys past a statue of St Francis at the Kutama Roman Catholic Mission, where he was educated.

Chief Tangwena returns in triumph

From Nicholas Ashford

Nyafaru, Zimbabwe, June 8

Chief Rekayi Tangwena, whose struggle against the previous white Rhodesian administration's land policies made him famous, returned to his ancestral lands this weekend.

It was an emotional occasion for a man who was forced to lead his people into exile in neighbouring Mozambique where they have lived as refugees for more than five years.

To mark such an historic occasion 1,300 of his people, who began to move back to these lands from Mozambique two weeks ago, put on a display of singing and dancing while Mr Didynous Mutasa, the new Speaker of the Zimbabwe Parliament, who has a long association with the Tangwena people, made a moving speech of welcome.

Chief Tangwena, who looks less than his 72 years despite his grey-grizzled beard and deeply furrowed face, pointed excitedly to the various hilltops that mark the extent of the lands which his people occupied long ago. The white man settled in Rhodesia and where his ancestors lie buried.

It is among the most spectacular scenery anywhere in Africa with rugged hills interspersed with waterfalls and sparkling streams, stretching all the way to the Mozambique border.

But it was also an occasion for sadness as Chief Tangwena surveyed the damage which the Rhodesian authorities had done when they drove his people off in 1975.

The farmhouse, which was at the heart of the Nyafuru Agricultural Cooperative run by the Tangwena people, is deserted, its doors and windows smashed. The little school building in a nearby valley is broken and roofless. The huts which used to house a community of about 3,000 were all destroyed and the people who have returned live in yellow tents provided by the government.

The surrounding fields, which once provided the cooperative with potatoes, maize and beans, are now overgrown. A few unattended youngberry bushes are all that remain of the thriving farming community that once lived here. There are no longer any cattle grazing on the hill-sides because the white authorities drove them away.

The Tangwena people came into conflict with the government of Mr Ian Smith after their lands were declared to be situated in the half of the country which was apportioned to the white minority.

The Tangwena people were declared to be squatters and received a letter from the landowner, Mr G. Hamner, giving him and his people one month to leave.

In 1967 Chief Tangwena was given guilty of contravening the Land Apportionment Act and received a sentence of 10 years.

According to Mr Mutasa, the chief has the sympathy and support of the government in re-claiming his land. He felt that so long as Mr Hamner did not try to remove the Tangwena once again there need be no conflict between them.

Chief Tangwena and his people are now starting to re-establish their community.

Big purge: Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, yesterday pledged a big purge by the security forces of dissident guerrillas still roaming the countryside.

"We have given them enough time to go to the assembly points and my Government will soon move against these people," Mr Mugabe said during a visit to his home village of Kutama, west of Salisbury.

Reuter.

Eventually after Chief Tangwena had refused to obey a special proclamation signed by the late Mr Clifford Dupont, then Rhodesian President, he was taken into custody while

bulldozers knocked down the huts at Nyafuru.

The people took to the hills but each time they returned and tried to recreate their community the bulldozers returned. Chief Tangwena petitioned the Queen for compensation for the loss of his people's lands but was told that the British monarch was in no position to intervene.

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President Nyerere said that "not since Adam" had foreign observers been called on to supervise elections in a sovereign state. President Nyerere retorted that "not since Adam" had such elections taken place under the guns of a foreign (Tanzanian) army.

President Nyerere said the continued presence of a large body of Tanzanian troops was exacerbating instability in Uganda. He also complained about Tanzanian and Ugandan Government support in the campaign to return Dr Milton Obote to power in Uganda.

The favouritism being shown to Dr Obote's Uganda People's Congress was laying a foundation for continuing unrest.

The Sudanese leader emphasized the importance of recognizing Kenya's role in Uganda as that country's main neighbour—and the danger of allowing Tanzanian hostility to influence Ugandan policies towards Kenya.

The Sudanese delegation also introduced a memorandum from two Ugandan political leaders who have been held in Arusha, against their will, since they called for a deadline to the military coup, then being planned.

Mr Edward Rugumayo, chairman of the National Consultative Council, Uganda's interim parliament, and Mr Omondi Ojok, its secretary, said the Tanzanians had tried to force them to return to Uganda after the coup, but they considered their lives would be in danger there.

The Tanzanians, however, had refused requests to allow them to travel to Kenya. The pair made their "escape" by joining President Nyerere's party in Arusha and flying to Nairobi.

Dr Obote addressed a rally in Kampala yesterday at Kololo airstrip where, as Prime Minister, he received the instruments of independence from the Duke of Kent in 1962. He said his party would work to restore stability if elected and would use monetary reform and any other measures necessary to strengthen Uganda's worthless currency.

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It takes a right round world

By Sean

Correspondent

Watt, Scotland's world champion boxer, has, had the unusual reading the progress a hour back to front, different reasons, at Glasgow, on Saturday, described the David, the English boxer, the fallen well behind, he's had a strong finish.

David admitted after the fight that he was fully behind on points, it up with him later, right David would flag, was started slowly and easily. Watt said all of a boxer and I now more than ever did not expect him to when even I, who 12 rounds, was begin-

on the other hand, Watt was like a ready to front, something are experts at. "It's wrong way round", in his dressing-room he was "having David wanted the first to fight, I saw like a paw he had met and, contests behind him, surprising that he never

seen him in the gym but had been used to it, he had his heavy weight blinking. Now he has changed his tactics for the classic right-foot-forward right, and the result was used only twice the whole

adjustment to make a boxer was accom- mated. He boxed with intelligence and the American was unmoveable. With

the American was unmoveable. With



Watt, the "lefty" who kept right on to the end of the road, heads for victory over Davis.

his left hand extended, he short-circuited Davis's opening moves and, as the challenger tried to swing round the arm, Watt caught him with hard lefts to the ribs. Though Watt always had points to improve the boxer's chances, the champion was one-tracked throughout the bout—wholesome fare like advice and tactics can lose its relish after a time—the American was not to be beaten.

The final points tally shows the discrepancy common to boxing, where you are sitting and what you are looking for. One expert did not give Davis a round; another ringside regular thought that the referee, Carlos Padilla, of the Philippines, was the favourite with a score of 145 to 144, which meant that Watt won six rounds, Davis five and four were even.

Even in the gym Watt was like a ready to front, something are experts at. "It's wrong way round", in his dressing-room he was "having David wanted the first to fight, I saw like a paw he had met and, contests behind him, surprising that he never

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adjustment to make a boxer was accom- mated. He boxed with intelligence and the American was unmoveable. With

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in the cream of British Race effort

the 20-year-old Birrell forced his way into reckoning with a performance for Martin came eight was the best-placed when the 1.150 mile a tour finished in Saturday. He would have placed if he had not been racing while racing a double, a fourth and then lost when he unluckily a mile outside Black-

ing stage.

the British team

really in the race for

olympic place because

really good perform-

record, but now he

Skating

Union to keep compulsory figures as test

Davies, Switzerland, June 8.—The International Skating Union (ISU) has decided at its annual congress to retain compulsory figures as part of international figure skating competitions, in spite of complaints that they are out of date and unattractive to

race eventually got three false starts, the race was raised to world several nations decided the Olympic

German brothers, Eckart Diersch, the champions, finished the Dutch brothers, Jos and Kollegens, who year's pre-Olympic

he was held in sunny th easterly winds of 30 knots. The second race is tomorrow, the third Saturday.

During the four-day meeting

ending yesterday the ISU tentatively agreed to set up a new

judging system for figure skating, to start in 1982

ISU championships. A final decision will be made at the 1982

ISU congress.

Two panels of seven judges

each will be formed, the first to

consider the compulsory

figures and sport programme, the second panel concentrating on

free skating, thus ensuring a

greater spread of responsibility

for the final results.—Reuter

Skating

FISA reject peace proposals

Paris, June 8.—The International

Skating Federation (FISA)

yesterday denied it had concluded

a compromise agreement with the

Formula One Constructors' Asso-

ciation (FOCA) to end the bitter

conflict over control of grand prix

racing. It said that on the

contrary, after consultations with

FOCA, it had decided to reje-

ct the FOCA peace proposals.

The ISU, however, dropped a

points calculation system, tested

in international figure skating

contests during the past three

years, under which the top 30 per

cent of the points, the short pro-

gramme 50 per cent and free

skating 50 per cent. Critics of

the compulsory figures argue that

they have minimum

appeal and can give rise to biased

judging. But many competitors

say the figure eights are still the

basic test of a good figure skater.

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mercial rty

trial still ace

rial sector continues of the pace in the property market, if only in different country.

scheme has been cast upon Tyne, to be the largest of undertaken in the is the old Fetham which was once the home of the Royal and Fusiliers, but has been largely parking.

on has started and of the scheme is being by the laying ion stone today. development is being by Lemmington ground lease of 125

years granted by the City Council. It will provide a total of 125,000 sq ft of industrial units and when completed will have an investment value of nearly £2m.

New factory units will be available in sizes ranging from 3,000 sq ft up to 30,000 sq ft at rents which are likely to be in the region of £1.70 a sq ft. Letting is through Bernard Thorpe and Partners, and Wm Aitchison and Co. Architects for the scheme are Geoffrey Purves and Partners.

Another new scheme is one in central Manchester, where the Arrowcroft Group has acquired an industrial site of 3.4 acres at the junction of Mancunian Way and Downing Street, close to Piccadilly station. The scheme is being carried out in association with Standard Life, Pension Funds and is the first such scheme Arrowcroft have carried out in the centre of Manchester.

Units from 6,000 sq ft will be available from the summer of 1981. Sykes Waterhouse Commercial and John Taylor and Partners acted for Arrowcroft and Standard Life respectively in the transaction. Letting agents are Sykes Waterhouse and Dunlop Heywood and Co.

Near Leeds, Taylor Woodrow Industrial Estates has completed the first phase of its £3.5m Whitwood Freight Centre, which is

developing in partnership with the Wakefield Metropolitan District Council south east of the city.

Apart from the pilot phase of 30,000 sq ft of advance units, construction has also begun of a 17,000 sq ft purpose designed distribution centre for Rieber and Son, the United Kingdom subsidiary of the Norwegian floor covering firm.

The whole scheme will extend ultimately to a minimum of 12½ acres and provide a total of at least 250,000 sq ft of warehouse and distribution space. Further land is available for companies requiring custom built premises with room for expansion.

The first phase is available as a single self-contained building, or is divisible into units from 7,500 sq ft at rents from £1.45 a sq ft. Letting is through Walker Son and Packman and Wakefield Metropolitan District Council.

A price of nearly £32,000 an acre has been paid for an industrial site of 17.5 acres sold by the Ministry of Defence in Taunton. The land is in Bindon Road, a little over a mile from the centre of the town and already has a service road, hard standing areas and disused railway sidings which might be reopened to link with the main rail system.

A private development company paid £550,000 at auction for

the site and intend building industrial and warehouse units over a five year period. Initially there is an existing building of 36,600 sq ft available.

Lalonde Bros and Parham, of Exeter, acted for the Ministry of Defence in the sale and are joint letting agents with Johns Commercial, of Horley, Surrey.

Excessive industrial space is becoming available in Bradford, where Associated Weavers (International), as a result of rationalization, are offering excess accommodation on their 55-acre site on 25-year leases. The available space amounts to about 656,000 sq ft and most will be ready for occupation towards the end of the year.

It includes lofty modern buildings ranging in size from 2,500 sq ft up to 106,000 sq ft, which are sprinkled and heated.

Over 60 per cent of this space is already under negotiation, and rents are based on £1.40 a sq ft. A new access road is being constructed. Letting agents are Knight Frank and Rutley, of London, and Stewart Newiss of Bradford.

A large new shopping centre is proposed for Whitechapel, London. The scheme, for which planning application has been made, would be carried out by Sam Chippindale Development Services in association with the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.



Barrington Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, provides 12,000 sq ft of offices in rural surroundings.

The scheme, designed by the Tripe and Wakeham Partnership, is for an environmentally controlled centre of about 360,000 sq ft retail space with two shopping levels, service and storage in the basement and parking, houses and offices above the shopping levels.

The scheme includes 13 stores of varying size, for all of which discussions are in hand with potential tenants. Pedestrian entrances will be from Whitechapel Road, Vallance Road recreational ground, and Brady Street.

The office content of the scheme amounts to a total of some 380,000 sq ft gross. Agents for the development are Michael Laurie and Partners.

Somebody wishing to decentralise to really rural surroundings would be interested in Barrington Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak, in Essex, an imposing Georgian building altered in 1863 to a neo-Gothic style.

It stands in just over 33 acres which include a two-acre lake, and has been in use as a company headquarters. The main part provides about 6,000 sq ft net, and there is further accommodation providing another 6,000 sq ft net.

There is full planning consent for general office use. The property is for sale by tender closing on July 25, 1980. It is expected to make over £200,000 and the agents are Mullucks and Co, of Bishop's Stortford. Stansted Airport is about five miles away.

In Maidstone, Lawson Hunt Developments have begun construction of a new office development at 12/14 Albion Place. The scheme has been funded by the Berkshire County Council pension fund through Jones Lang Wootton, and is due to be ready in the autumn.

The building will provide 8,000 sq ft of space on ground and three upper floors, and there are 12 parking spaces, useful in a central area where there are few parking facilities.

Jones Lang Wootton have been retained as joint letting agents with Walter and Forkall, and are quoting a rent of £42,000 a year. Kelvin Moss acted for Lawson Hunt Developments in the acquisition of the site.

Gerald Ely

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COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

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In the Matter of the Patents Act, 1977, Section 12, Part 1, Schedule 1, Part 2, Schedule 2, Part 3, Schedule 3, Part 4, Schedule 4, Part 5, Schedule 5, Part 6, Schedule 6, Part 7, Schedule 7, Part 8, Schedule 8, Part 9, Schedule 9, Part 10, Schedule 10, Part 11, Schedule 11, Part 12, Schedule 12, Part 13, Schedule 13, Part 14, Schedule 14, Part 15, Schedule 15, Part 16, Schedule 16, Part 17, Schedule 17, Part 18, Schedule 18, Part 19, Schedule 19, Part 20, Schedule 20, Part 21, Schedule 21, Part 22, Schedule 22, Part 23, Schedule 23, Part 24, Schedule 24, Part 25, Schedule 25, Part 26, Schedule 26, Part 27, Schedule 27, Part 28, Schedule 28, Part 29, Schedule 29, Part 30, Schedule 30, Part 31, Schedule 31, Part 32, Schedule 32, Part 33, Schedule 33, Part 34, Schedule 34, Part 35, Schedule 35, Part 36, Schedule 36, Part 37, Schedule 37, Part 38, Schedule 38, Part 39, Schedule 39, Part 40, Schedule 40, Part 41, Schedule 41, Part 42, Schedule 42, Part 43, Schedule 43, Part 44, Schedule 44, Part 45, Schedule 45, Part 46, Schedule 46, Part 47, Schedule 47, Part 48, Schedule 48, Part 49, Schedule 49, Part 50, Schedule 50, Part 51, Schedule 51, Part 52, Schedule 52, Part 53, Schedule 53, Part 54, Schedule 54, Part 55, Schedule 55, Part 56, Schedule 56, Part 57, Schedule 57, Part 58, Schedule 58, Part 59, Schedule 59, Part 60, Schedule 60, Part 61, Schedule 61, Part 62, Schedule 62, Part 63, Schedule 63, Part 64, Schedule 64, Part 65, Schedule 65, Part 66, Schedule 66, Part 67, Schedule 67, Part 68, Schedule 68, Part 69, Schedule 69, Part 70, Schedule 70, Part 71, Schedule 71, Part 72, Schedule 72, Part 73, Schedule 73, Part 74, Schedule 74, Part 75, Schedule 75, Part 76, Schedule 76, Part 77, Schedule 77, Part 78, Schedule 78, Part 79, Schedule 79, Part 80, Schedule 80, Part 81, Schedule 81, Part 82, Schedule 82, Part 83, Schedule 83, Part 84, Schedule 84, Part 85, Schedule 85, Part 86, Schedule 86, Part 87, Schedule 87, Part 88, Schedule 88, Part 89, Schedule 89, Part 90, Schedule 90, Part 91, Schedule 91, Part 92, Schedule 92, Part 93, Schedule 93, Part 94, Schedule 94, Part 95, Schedule 95, Part 96, Schedule 96, Part 97, Schedule 97, Part 98, Schedule 98, Part 99, Schedule 99, Part 100, Schedule 100, Part 101, Schedule 101, Part 102, Schedule 102, Part 103, Schedule 103, Part 104, Schedule 104, Part 105, Schedule 105, Part 106, Schedule 106, Part 107, Schedule 107, Part 108, Schedule 108, Part 109, Schedule 109, Part 110, Schedule 110, Part 111, Schedule 111, Part 112, Schedule 112, Part 113, Schedule 113, Part 114, Schedule 114, Part 115, Schedule 115, Part 116, Schedule 116, Part 117, Schedule 117, Part 118, Schedule 118, Part 119, Schedule 119, Part 120, Schedule 120, Part 121, Schedule 121, Part 122, Schedule 122, Part 123, Schedule 123, Part 124, Schedule 124, Part 125, Schedule 125, Part 126, Schedule 126, Part 127, Schedule 127, Part 128, Schedule 128, Part 129, Schedule 129, Part 130, Schedule 130, Part 131, Schedule 131, Part 132, Schedule 132, Part 133, Schedule 133, Part 134, Schedule 134, Part 135, Schedule 135, Part 136, Schedule 136, Part 137, Schedule 137, Part 138, Schedule 138, Part 139, Schedule 139, Part 140, Schedule 140, Part 141, Schedule 141, Part 142, Schedule 142, Part 143, Schedule 143, Part 144, Schedule 144, Part 145, Schedule 145, Part 146, Schedule 146, Part 147, Schedule 147, Part 148, Schedule 148, Part 149, Schedule 149, Part 150, Schedule 150, Part 151, Schedule 151, Part 152, Schedule 152, Part 153, Schedule 153, Part 154, Schedule 154, Part 155, Schedule 155, Part 156, Schedule 156, Part 157, Schedule 157, Part 158, Schedule 158, Part 159, Schedule 159, Part 160, Schedule 160, Part 161, Schedule 161, Part 162, Schedule 162, Part 163, Schedule 163, Part 164, Schedule 164, Part 165, Schedule 165, Part 166, Schedule 166, Part 167, Schedule 167, Part 168, Schedule 168, Part 169, Schedule 169, Part 170, Schedule 170, Part 171, Schedule 171, Part 172, Schedule 172, Part 173, Schedule 173, Part 174, Schedule 174, Part 175, Schedule 175, Part 176, Schedule 176, Part 177, Schedule 177, Part 178, Schedule 178, Part 179, Schedule 179, Part 180, Schedule 180, Part 181, Schedule 181, Part 182, Schedule 182, Part 183, Schedule 183, Part 184, Schedule 184, Part 185, Schedule 185, Part 186, Schedule 186, Part 187, Schedule 187, Part 188, Schedule

Solid achievement, perhaps, but now a drive against inefficiency and corruption

A new mood of realism in Mozambique

Maputo

Five years after Mozambique gained its independence from Portugal, the revolutionary slogans that were painted all around Maputo in support of workers' solidarity and "Marxism-Leninism" are beginning to look a little faded.

For those Western diplomats and observers in the Mozambican capital who are forever on the lookout for signs that the Frelimo regime may be modifying its strict adherence to socialist principles, these faded slogans symbolize what they believe to be a subtle—but nevertheless significant—change in the country's direction in recent months.

More tangible evidence that the country may be changing course a little can be found in a series of major speeches which President Samora Machel, the country's ebullient and popular leader, has been making in recent months. Last December, for example, he attacked "opportunist" and "petty bourgeois" radicals who, he said, had encouraged "ultra-democracy" and "leftism" to break down authority. A false egalitarianism had been created, he added, whereby unskilled men and women had moved into jobs for which they were unfit and were thus debasing the entire economy.

In a keynote speech on March 18, President Machel launched a major campaign against incompetence, corruption and inefficiency in the vast bureaucratic labyrinth which has been built up since independence and which is in danger of stifling the whole economy. On this occasion he announced that shops and small businesses which had been taken over after independence were to be returned to private hands. He also made a plea for foreign investment, which has been conspicuously lacking during the last five years.

The speeches were followed by a series of government changes which included the dropping of three ministers whom removal was linked to the campaign—now known simply as "the offensive"—against errors and irregularities in the state apparatus. It was only the second time that Machel had been dropped from the Cabinet since independence.

In a later reshuffle two key figures in the ruling Frelimo party, Mr Marcelino dos Santos and Mr Jorge Rebelo,

were taken out of the Government to allow them to concentrate on party duties. This change was widely misinterpreted in the West as being a demotion for the two men (both of whom are considered to be on the left of the party) and was taken as a further sign that Mozambique was in the process of developing a more pragmatic political and economic line.

In fact the Mozambicans maintain that their move was a promotion rather than a demotion. In Mozambique the party, Frelimo, is supreme. What the party decides goes. The Government is subservient to the party and its task is simply to execute Frelimo's policies.

The move involving Mr Dos Santos and Mr Rebelo, who are respectively Frelimo's secretary for economic policy and ideological work, provides a key to understanding what is taking place in Mozambique now.

"You must not look at the present 'offensive' as a turning point for us, but merely as a new phase in our revolutionary process," Mr Sergio Viera, President of the Bank of Mozambique, who holds the rank of minister and who is also one of Frelimo's leading ideologues, said. The two former ministers have been relieved of their executive functions so that they can concentrate on mapping out the party's and the country's future during the next decade.

Although the new "offensive" may not therefore be considered a turning point it is nevertheless a watershed in the country's development and is recognized as such by President Machel. After five years of independence, Frelimo is taking stock of what has been achieved, what mistakes have been made and why expectations may not have been fulfilled. The party is going through a major process of self-analysis and self-criticism which is certainly unprecedented in Africa and probably in the socialist block countries as well.

To an outsider the achievements of independence seem slim indeed. The country resembles a rather dilapidated, run-down car that has been serviced for the past five years. The buildings in the main cities look in need of a lick of paint. Many shops have closed down and those that remain open have pathetically low levels of production but many other state farms, lacking equipment and technical expertise,



President Machel: campaign against inefficiency.

queues of people waiting for hours to buy basic commodities such as flour, sugar and man.

There is a dearth of statistics, but the few figures that are available are scarcely encouraging. The balance of payments deficit is around \$100m (more than the country's total exports in 1978) and would be over twice that amount but for a substantial inflow of foreign aid.

One of Frelimo's main objectives has been to restore agricultural and industrial output to the levels that existed at the time of independence. Mr Viera maintains that this target has largely been achieved, although this is disputed by independent sources.

Some projects, such as the big rice-growing scheme in the Limpopo valley at Chokwe, have surpassed pre-independence levels of production but many other state farms, lacking equipment and technical expertise,

are still struggling to catch up. The fact that the country, which ought to be a major food exporter, still has to import large quantities of basic foodstuffs is a sign that there are still major problems to overcome.

In their present self-critical mood, Mozambican leaders freely admit there have been many shortcomings. However, they point out—with some justification—that they had enormous obstacles to overcome. Principal among these was the almost total lack of trained personnel left in the country following the exodus of 250,000 Portuguese settlers after independence. (Whether the Portuguese were coerced into leaving or simply panicked at the prospect of losing their privileges is still a matter for controversy.) Of some 2,000 students at the local university at independence, only 20 were black Mozambicans. There were only

90 per cent who live in rural areas. Three times as many children are now attending school as at the time of independence.

Around half a million adults are attending literacy classes.

A health service has been established which, although rudimentary, was singled out for praise by the World Health Organization for its campaign to vaccinate the population against the current outbreak of cholera.

Other achievements are less tangible but nevertheless real.

The regime, for example, must

be among the most stable in Africa and seems to enjoy the support of the majority of the population. This stability has been achieved through Frelimo's system of participatory democracy which starts at grassroots in villages and on factory floors—and works its way up through a series of people's assemblies until ultimately the Frelimo leadership

is elected. The insurgent movement known as the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) which is operating in the west of the country does not pose a serious threat to the regime.

Another significant achievement has been the eradication of racism. Anyone familiar with South Africa or Zimbabwe is amazed to find that Mozambicans do not think in racial terms. This was best illustrated by the latest government reshuffle which brought eight whites into a cabinet of 23. The official news agency did not think this fact justified comment.

The war in Zimbabwe also placed a great strain on the country's overstretched human and material resources. Twenty-six per cent of the budget now goes on defence. Rhodesian raids caused extensive damage. The war also diverted attention away from more pressing domestic needs. "We could not fight a war against Smith and a war against excessive bureaucracy at the same time," commented Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, the Minister of Information.

All these problems were compounded by the most serious flooding of the Limpopo and Zambezi valleys that the country has ever experienced.

Despite these setbacks the Mozambicans believe they have been able to achieve some material improvements in the lives of the population, particularly among the impoverished 90 per cent who live in rural areas. Three times as many children are now attending school as at the time of independence.

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The regime, for example, must

The Duke behind the lens



The Duke of Gloucester: "sit straight".

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Hermione knew Oxford but not

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Cambridge together to try to

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wise she got on with her bit

and I got on with mine."

What he does not mention is

that in 1974 he succeeded his

father as Duke of Gloucester,

and from then on has had to

fit everything in amid his offi

cials. These can be con

fusing: among his many jobs

are those of Head Ranger of

Epping Forest, Grand Prior of

the Order of St John of Jerusa

lem, Commodore of the Royal

Ulster Yacht Club and Presi

dent of the Institute of Advanced

Motorists.

His interest in photography

began with his first book,

"On Public View" (1971). I started

taking photographs when I

first had a dark room—not

much point in having your

own equipment. If you have

nothing to photograph,

and once you've done one book

you feel confident enough to

go on. I never dreamt I'd do

a book on Cambridge when I

was there. I used to do

photographic work on my own

and I used to do

photographs but

too busy, too idle. I'm not

very clever photographer.

I aim it straight, get the expo

sure right, and off you go".

On the future of Oxford and

Cambridge—Hermione

House—quotes Michael

Sadler's prediction in 1954:

"The primacy of Oxford and

Cambridge is doomed. In

Philippa

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Douglas Aiton introduces this rich, thinly populated state whose people are torn between feelings of confidence and isolation

from the rest of the continent, and discusses its new strategic role in the Indian Ocean

of Western Australia aggressive that they live in some kind of land, and there seems to be evidence that they are correct.

time, there is Plateau, hold the main hopes about the west for the 1980s. Western Australia is boom. The Perth representatives of cautious east coast banks can nominate projects at present in operation worth more than \$1,000m. All Western Australian cars have on their number plates, by government decree, "Western Australia—a state of excitement". The North-West Shelf gas potential is enormous, but even without the state is on the crest of a wave, economically. Whereas the 1960s saw Western Australia as the great quarry, the potential in the 1980s lies in the development of substantial mineral processing of bauxite, iron ore and nickel.

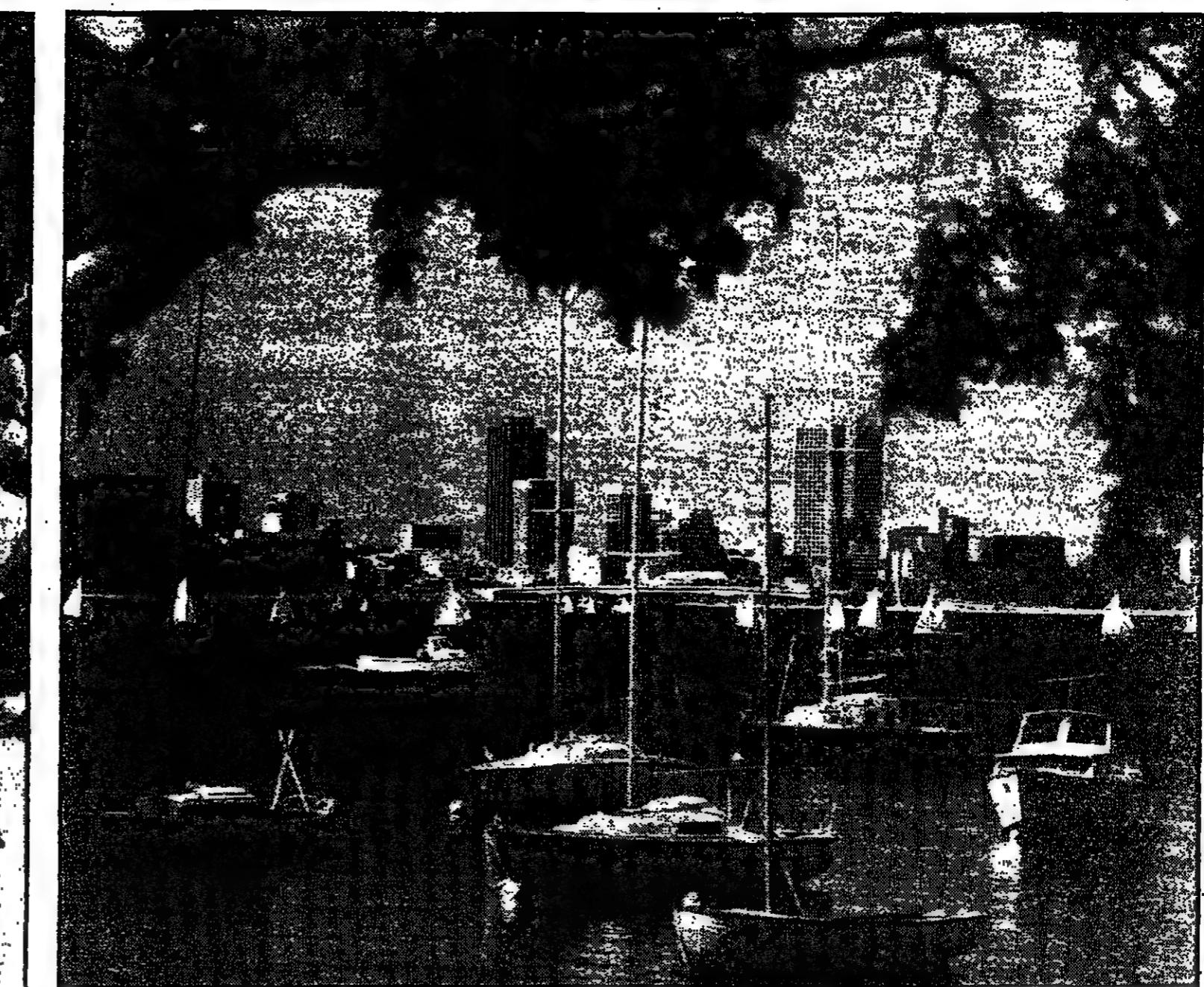
Last year there were wild celebrations to mark Western Australia's 150th birthday, but much of the jubilee was doubtless closely related to the fact that Western Australia is the country's fastest-growing state. It is difficult to describe just how vast the state is. It is easy to say that it comprises, with 2,525,500 sq km, a third of the country, but that gives little idea. More significantly, Western Australia is 17 times the size of the United Kingdom, eight times that of Spain and seven times of France. But it has a population of less than 1,300,000, which is only a twelfth of the nation's population. Of these, two thirds live in the capital, Perth. This gives some idea of what an empty, but mineral-rich, desert most of the state is.

The people of Western Australia dislike the rest of the west's solid argument in their confidence, and the development of the east at arm's length. Sir Charles Court is seen as one of the most conservative leaders in Australia. He was returned to office in the February state election with a reduced number of seats but with a strong command, through the coalition of his Liberal Party and the National Country Party, of both Houses.



The election did little to change the political situation in Western Australia, although the Labour Party put up a stronger showing than expected, especially since the gerrymander worked against them, and their leader, Mr Ronald Davies, is sure to maintain office.

Sir Charles Court's relationship with the federal Government in Canberra to have been a singular



has been a shaky one, particularly with Mr Douglas Anthony, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Minerals and Energy. These two men have long been at loggerheads as Mr Anthony has tried to impose a "guidelines on export prices" policy which Sir Charles has constantly resisted.

Nevertheless, in the past coastal waters. The reason

diminishing of that dispute, that the state Labour Party pundits, the Liberals lost one supported the move anyway. In the Lower House to The federal Labour Party, give them 26. The Country however, is preparing to Party (at present split into resist the legislation, and is two factions) won a total of already describing it as six. This gave the coalition 4 per cent, while in the climate of any capital in whole state it was 21 per Australia, besides some of the finest beaches in the world.

Perth itself is the pride of country right on its doorstep. Indeed it is a sparkling city, of enthusiasm combined with quiet security. At the February election, despite predictions of change from some to Labour in the cities was Sydney and with the best suburbs.

Perth patriots claim the best climate and the best beaches. Punters (left) in the bookmakers' ring at Ascot Racecourse, and skyline from Matilda Bay.

mpaigner against Russian expansion

John Fraser of his apparent obsession with the notion of Russian expansionism. But he has kept up this campaign and has led the campaign to dissuade Australia's athletes from competing in Moscow.

Furthermore, he has reacted strongly to the Afghan-

ian situation in military terms. Some people still believe he has over-reacted and Australia would be defenceless against Russia anyway. But Mr Fraser has called on substantially increasing defence spending, tightening ties with the Western Australian coastline (which is on the Indian Ocean) to some extent.

Perhaps the most significant move has been Mr Fraser's offering of Cockburn Sound, on the West Australian coast, to the Americans as a United States base on Australian soil. So far the Americans have not taken up the offer because they want the Opposition to agree to the deal, and that has not yet been forthcoming, although Mr Bill Hayden, the Opposition leader, has not actively opposed the idea.

In March, Mr James Killen, the Defence Minister, announced to Parliament that Australia would spend \$17,600m on defence over the next five years. This will increase defence spending by 7 per cent annually, taking the expenditure to about 3 per cent of the gross domestic product. A significant amount of this money not yet determined, is to be spent on Indian Ocean facilities. These include developing HMAS Stirling at Cockburn Sound and building a new armament depot there.

Also, a new airfield is planned for Derby, on the north-west coast, which will cost \$47m, and there is a possibility of a new amphibious training area in the west.

At the same time that he announced these plans, Mr Killen admitted that Australia faced the risk of nuclear attack because of its alliance with the United States. He said the nuclear risk would arise in wartime regardless of whether Australia had allowed United States military bases to be established.

But he insisted, and Mr Fraser would have been proud of him, that Australia should continue to support the United States with practical measures in order to "raise the cost" for the Soviet Union of any interference with Australian interests or independence.

"Super-power relations are now characterized by tensions and mistrust, with Australia's Defence Department since the Second World War.



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Western Australia 6000
Telex A993780

Agent General for Western Australia
115 Strand, London WC2R 0AJ, England
Telephone 01-240 2881 Telex 25595



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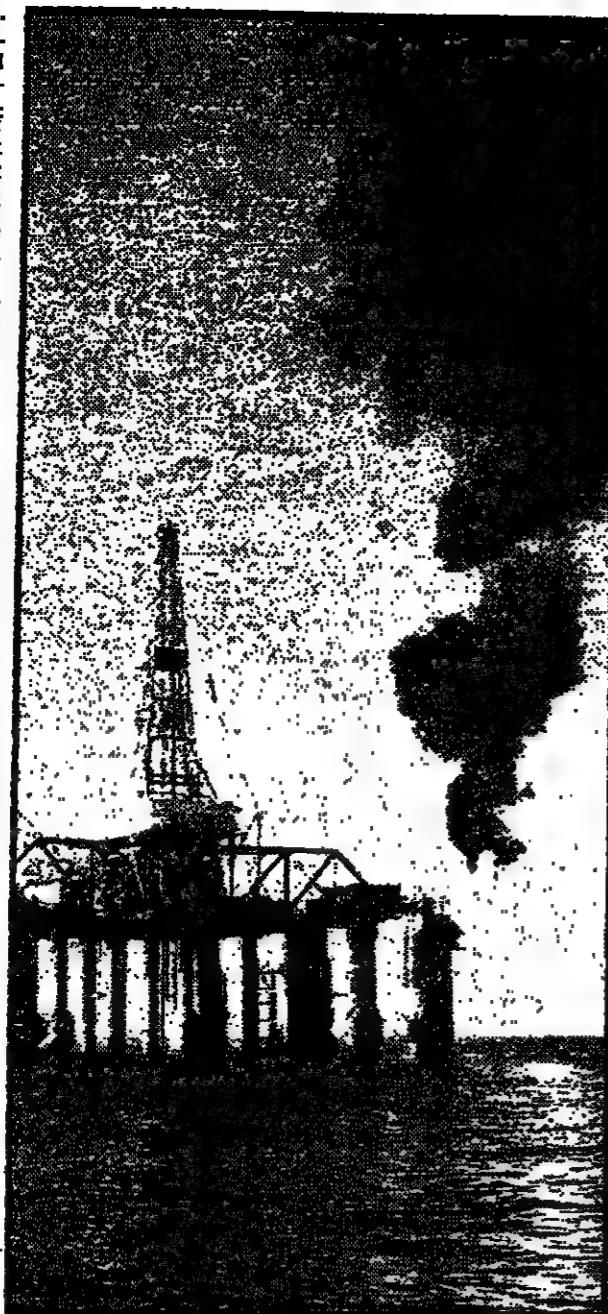
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A semi-submersible drilling vessel flaring gas during a test in the North Rankin field, North-West Shelf.

By the time the joint venture decided in the middle of 1979 to proceed, the North-West Shelf had become a generic term for several separate though related projects. The first to operate will be Woodside's gasfield and the Dampier-Perth pipeline.

Built for the State Energy Commission, this will run for nearly 1,000 miles from the proposed processing plant at Dampier to supply industry and domestic consumers in and around Perth. The pipe and offshore platforms will cost at least \$1,000m.

The third large-scale part of the whole project is oil exploration in the Exmouth Plateau, further north along the shelf, and onshore. Much of the seismic work on the plateau has been completed.

The extreme western depots

are beyond the reach of

existing oil technology, and

in any event the reserves

would have to be exploited

by automated equipment.

Over the six years about

\$400m will be spent drilling

34 wells offshore.

Whether the size of the

fields and the quality of the

oil will support the gigantic

costs of development remains

unknown. But there is no

doubt about the value of the

gas deposits. As announced

on Friday Woodside has

agreed in principle with

a consortium of companies to

raise US\$1,300m for the

construction of an 85-mile pipe-

line from the production

field to Dampier and for the

processing plant. Two plat-

forms will service the North

Rankin field, each connected

to about 30 wells.

The plant will produce

375 million cu ft of gas a

day, 1,400,000 tonnes of con-

inance vice on ern Australia

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Aborigines find new confidence to assert rights

The year 1980 could be remembered as the time in which Western Australians discovered guilt. For there is a growing swell of support for the claims of the relatively small numbers of Aborigines who live a tribal life and wish to preserve what they see as the sacred places in the empty north of the state.

Their opposition, increasingly militant and articulate, has already stopped at least temporarily an important oil-drilling programme, and will provide problems for the launching of the region's first diamond mine.

It is not the first non-technical issue that has checked mining development in Western Australia. There has been noisy and well-organized opposition to several projects that required clearing part of the southern forests of superb hardwood; an issue which has an emotional tug, different but as intense as the guilt which surrounds discussion of the Aboriginal claims.

Like all of the countries pioneered by acquisitive Europeans in the nineteenth century, Western Australia has brushed aside questions of native land rights in the early decades.

It was not until recently that the question whether the blacks had a moral right to overturn white laws was raised in any serious form.

It would be impossible to find comparisons with the issues raised by, say, the Indian claims in North America, because the small bands of blacks overrun during early Australian history never sought the treaties that gave the surviving Indian communities at least some filmy legal rights.

But recently, with better education and the encouragement of some whites, Aboriginal communities have begun to question white law on such matters as mineral exploration and grazing rights.

The decision by a group of companies to drill a wildcat oil well on the cattle station, or ranch, of Noonkanbah, led to a confrontation that could not have been envisaged in Western Australia a few years ago.

The oilmen had the necessary Government approval for the programme, and offered all the assurances the Government needed to protect sacred areas. There is legislation for such protection, although the blacks claim it is inadequate. But despite the support of white law, and some support from police, the drillers withdrew after what they saw as incessant harassment and at least implicit threats of violence.

Beyond that, Western Australia will be contributing handsomely to the Commonwealth's coffers and to Australia's and the world's energy requirements. There is no indication that the reward will not justify the risk.

Such enormous expenditure and revenue will stimulate the Western Australian economy greatly. About 5,000 jobs will be created during the construction period, and when operating the gas project alone will need 800 people. The long-term impact on employment and state taxes will be much bigger.

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oilmen withdrew after

what they saw as incessant

harassment and at least

implicit threats of violence.

Perhaps more disturbing

from the point of view of

mining companies was the

claim by other communities,

in the far north of the vast

state, that the Argyle dia-

mond prospect was in ground

that they regarded as sacred.

Argyle is seen as having

outstanding promise for the

production of diamonds: the

latest statement from the

Ashton joint venturers, led

by Cominco Rio Tinto of

Australia, is that a mine

could be established there by

the end of this year.

Confrontation here would

provide a much graver challenge to the Western Australian Government, which, while professing sympathy for black aborigines, has argued that they cannot be allowed to check the state's great development boom.

It is obvious, for example,

that the blacks who offered

at least passive resistance

to oil drilling at Noonkan-

bah regarded the land as

their, although legally it

was only leased to them by

the Crown (as with other

pastoral properties occupied

by whites).

The realization that Euro-

peans seized Australia by

conquest appears to have

come late to most Australian

but it has certainly

played a part in shaping this

area's attitudes to Aboriginal

issues.

The Government and the

companies involved are satis-

fied that they have taken all

necessary precautions, and

that reforestation pro-

grammes will at least to a

great degree preserve the

area. But a small though

well-organized band of envi-

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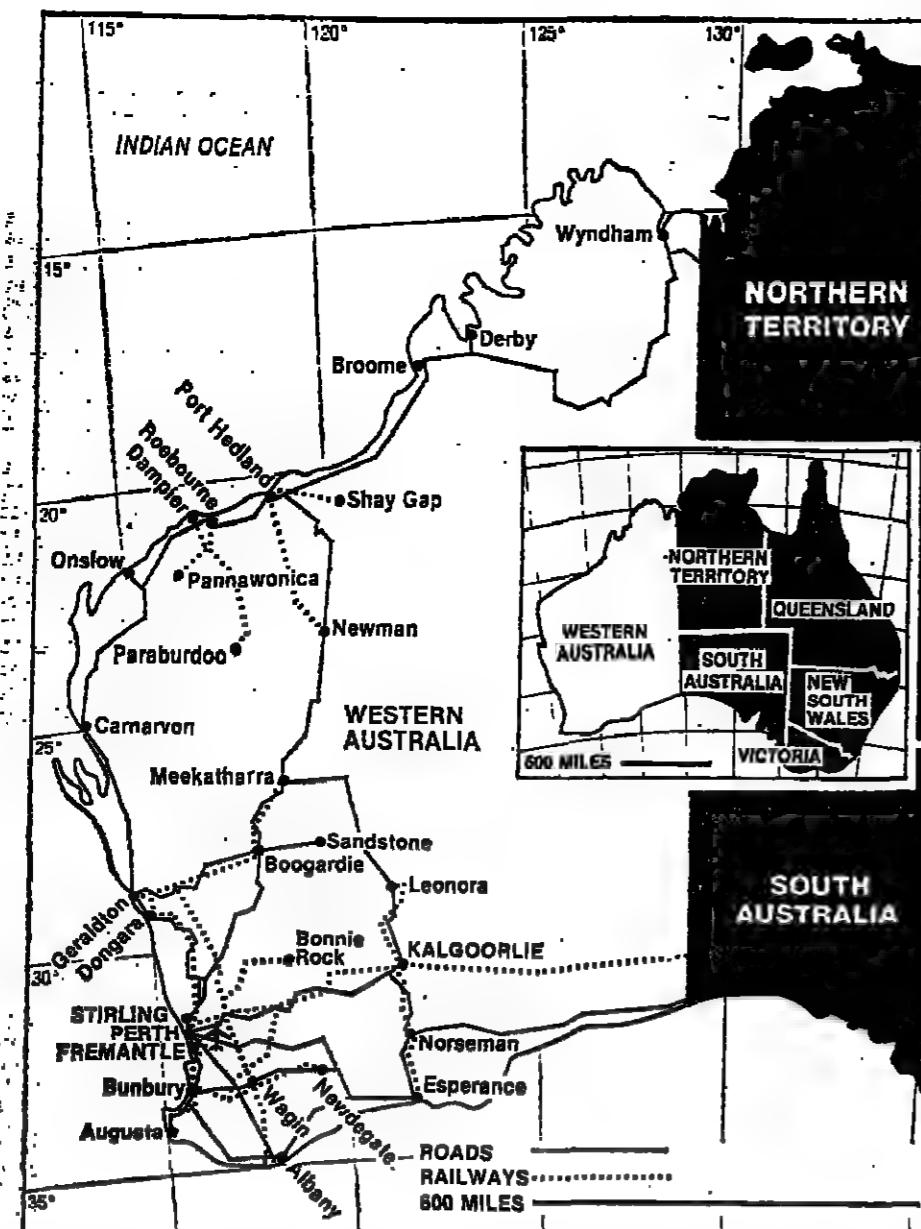
area. But a small though

well-organized band of envi-

ronmentalists disagree.

The realization that Euro-

Farmers hit by Iran's instability



The present crisis in Iran producing countries, particularly around the Gulf, is of particular relevance to Western Australian farmers, who in recent years have benefited greatly from swollen Opec revenues.

At a time when traditional markets for Australian foodstuffs withered, especially in the face of the protectionism of the European Community, sales to Middle East countries, as well as widening markets in Asia, filled the state supplies at least a dozen key commodities to Japan.

Nowhere was this more valuable than in Western Australia, which has obvious geographic advantages over other Australian farming areas, being much nearer to the Middle East. (The distance from Perth to Brisbane, for example, is greater than from London to Moscow.) If the Iranian situation ever stabilizes, that country will again be an important part of the state's market, particularly for live sheep, as many Middle East customers prefer them mutton delivered this way.

The importance of Iran to living have increased the demand for Western Australian meat, fruit and grain in such developing countries as Singapore and Taiwan. Some not the whole marketing picture. In 1978-79, Western Australia sold meat products and livestock worth \$30m to Middle East countries and the figure would probably have reached \$100m but for the Iranian upheaval.

Those exports were worth only \$3m in 1970. In 1977-78 the Middle East took a third of the state's sheep meat exports, 15 per cent of its beef and 93 per cent of its live sheep.

Assuming a reasonable level of stability in the oil-

"family concerts" during the festival, and promenade concerts.

Take, for example, one of the principal musical events of the 1980 Festival of Perth. This annual high point of the state's cultural life was the twenty-eighth since its inception and included 450 performances in three weeks.

The Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra gave three concerts at the Perth festival as part of an Australian tour. At the request of the Australian organizers, their programmes were frankly popular — the Beethoven *Eroica*, the Tchaikovsky *Pathétique*, Mozart piano concertos. However, in each Perth concert was included a different piece by the contemporary Polish composer Lutoslawski. It was a successful compromise.

All three concerts in the 1,900-seat Perth concert hall sold well, and ovations were given. Most people rejected the Lutoslawski, but some set about searching for records of more of his music.

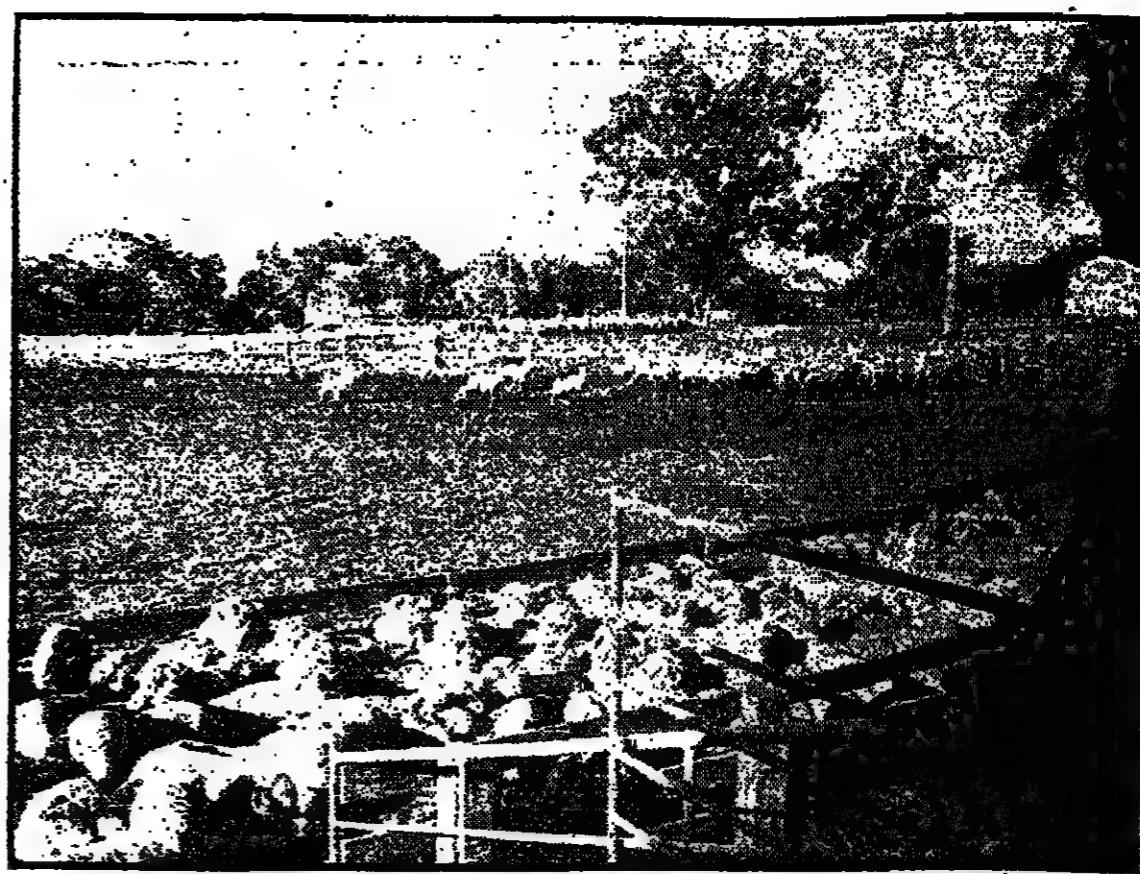
What sold the orchestra as much as anything was its size — 110 players. The West Australian Symphony Orchestra (WASO), an appendage of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, numbers 57, and has been considerably weakened by internal squabbles.

Storms playing round the bearded head of the conductor of this orchestra, David Measham, culminated in the resignation last year of the Russian emigre concert-master George Ermolenko. Under Measham, the WASO has gone out boldly to attract numbers, playing

an event of considerable importance in the West Australian theatre is that His Majesty, a charming Victorian stucco survivor, of real merit reopened after a \$5m refit financed by the state Government. The theatre could bring many advantages, among them providing the Western Australian opera and ballet companies with a substantial home and new stability.

They have had many ups and downs.

Two new theatres are to be built in the Perth cultural centre. It already has an art gallery, library and museum buildings.



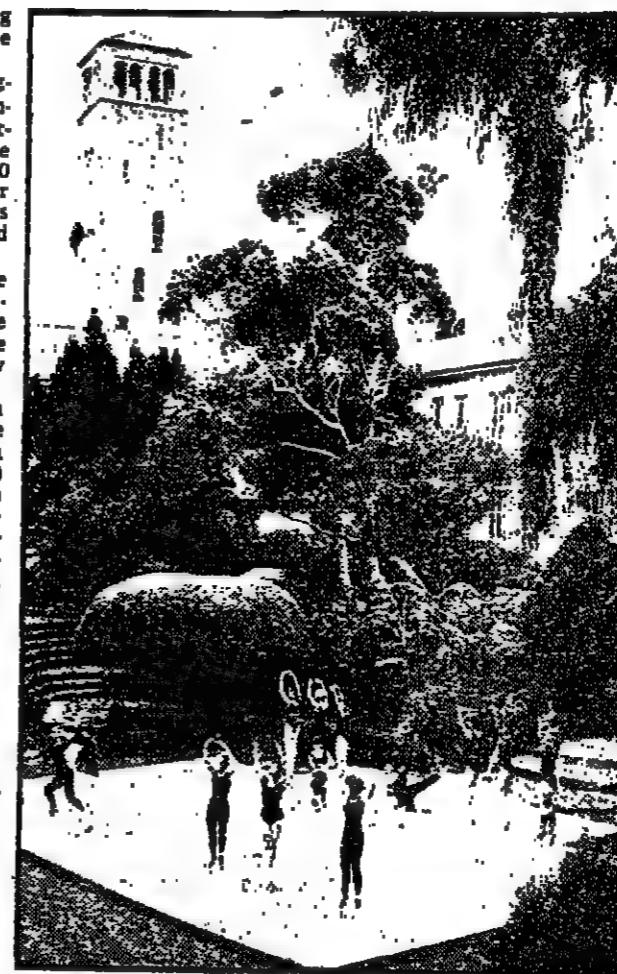
A typical sheep farm, west of Nannup.

Western Australia's vast properties have led to their half the country's mechanization of the other parts of Australia's agriculture, and also helped to raise productivity. There are only about 15,000 farms in the state, ranging from orchards of a few acres to pastoral properties (if one extends the definition a little) of 2,000,000 acres.

Despite the great promise, buying a farm in the state is still cheaper than in most Western countries. Calculated on productivity-per-acre basis, Western Australia's high labour costs and high land are often little more

John Mc

Pragmatism presents 'people problems' in art circles



Ballet rehearsals in the sunken gardens of the new art gallery of Western Australia, Perth.

Last October, the new art gallery of Western Australia, built for \$5m, opened in the cultural centre with champagne and speeches. It is an octagon, rather bleak outside, but with internal spaces that can be changed by mobile walls. Its policy is, in collaboration with other Australian galleries, to feature visiting prestige exhibitions.

But the gallery, like the programme with the local

orchestra, has people problems. Senior staff are in northern suburbs, revolt because of a threat to the popular deputy director. Between the more important exhibitions, its own collection looks inadequate on the big walls. It has, however, raised money to buy pictures, and has been showing work by three impressive young local realist painters.

The arts are generally encouraged, fostered and promoted" by the Western Australian Arts Council, funded this year by the state Government, with \$1.7m. It subsidizes many operations such as theatre, opera and ballet in Perth, but perhaps its most picturesque success is in spreading the artistic good news among the tiny towns and isolated people scattered over the state's million square miles.

Mr Timothy Mason, the Arts Council's director, told me he was well pleased when 54 people turned out in April in the little northern town of Onslow to see a one-man show about the writer Henry Lawson — because that audience was one sixth of Onslow's population.

It springs from the fact that the only way to bring European artists to the rest of Australia is a difficult business. But what if Perth put on a different kind of arts festival which would come by Middle East, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Hong Kong, and Japan? C come down, and would be bigger. Hong Kong has a festival in January, before the Perth Sydney. But there is good evidence of artistic energy all year, and it is that actors from those countries, a string of artists like Robert Helpmann, believe the real cultural desert today is in the outer suburbs of Perth. The city is good, with a population over 800,000, has miles of amorous new suburbs, affluent but soulless.

The Arts Council embarked in March on a year's

Tom

The West

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Secret government report urges tough limits on public sector pay rises

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Public sector pay rises should be limited to the likely level of inflation over the year ahead, according to a secret document prepared by Mr Terry Burns, the Government's chief economic adviser.

In the document forwarded to the Prime Minister by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Burns argues the need to prevent workers from using the present rate of inflation as the measuring stick when they formulate their pay claims.

Inflation is running at well over 20 per cent a year and the Government has become increasingly concerned over public sector pay rises.

Mr Burns says that people must stop looking back at the way in which prices have risen over the last year; instead their pay settlements should take account of the fact that inflation is likely to fall in the year ahead.

There is likely to be considerable opposition to any such suggestion by public sector workers as it would involve writing off the losses in living standards which they have experienced from price rises over the last 12 months.

However, ministers have said with increasing firmness in the past few weeks that everyone will have to accept pay increases well below the present inflation rate.

The problem of public sector pay is now occupying a considerable amount of ministerial time. The Cabinet is expected to finalise its policy on public pay for the coming wages round within the next few weeks.

Ministers are concerned by the economic and political consequences of the large increase in public sector earnings which has occurred since the



Mr Terry Burns: need for change in inflation thinking.

Government took office in May last year. The Civil Service pay bill in this financial year is expected to be 25 per cent higher than in the last.

There is growing concern about the extent to which rising public sector pay puts an increasing strain on the Government's plans to reduce public spending, something which lies at the heart of its economic strategy. Because pay accounts for such a large proportion of public spending big pay rises increase dramatically the cost of government services.

Also there is political concern about the effects that public sector pay rises are having on other groups of workers. Many Government supporters feel that the public sector has had an easier time than the rest of the economy. Some Conservative MPs believe

the Government should have been quicker to impose lower pay settlements.

Ministers have sought to counter these worries by saying that much of the increase in public sector pay represents the final phases of payments necessary under pay comparability studies by the Clegg Commission initiated under Labour.

They have said that new settlements have been within the 14 per cent cash limits set by the Government last year. However, they recognise that this argument has not wholly convinced critics and they have said that they will take a tough line in the next pay round even if this means industrial trouble later in the year.

One big problem in trying to get unions to use the likely inflation rate next year as the basis for settlements is disagreement about what this figure is likely to be.

The last published forecast said that inflation would fall to 16 per cent at the end of this year and 13 per cent by the second quarter of 1981. These figures are more optimistic than those produced by many outside economic forecasters and any attempt to use them as the basis of pay settlements would be resisted strenuously by union negotiators.

In addition, they would say that their members should be compensated for the loss of purchasing power of their earnings through past inflation, which is expected to reach its peak at around 23 per cent in the summer.

The rate is then expected to fall as the effects of last year's increase in value-added tax are removed from the index, but there is now a possibility that the inflation rate might start to move up again by September because of high pay settlements during the present wages round.

Post Office denies plan to cut services

From Peter Norman
Basing, June 8

By Bill Johnstone

The Post Office has denied weekend reports that it is planning large cuts in collection and delivery services but concedes that it is conducting a survey to see whether the public will be content with the present service or would like something cheaper.

Mr Ron Dearing, chairman-designate of the Post Office, said: "There are no decisions to reduce the number of postal deliveries and collections but to reduce the number of letter boxes in Britain. Nor are any such proposals before the Post Office board."

There had been no campaign to reduce the number of postal deliveries and collections but the Post Office was prepared, at any time to respond to customer demand.

The Post Office is therefore employing a market research firm and consulting the Post Office Users National Council to determine whether customers want the present service or something at a lower cost," he said.

The survey has been going for two weeks and is one of many which the Post Office claims to use as a method of keeping itself abreast of public feeling.

The Post Office is also continuing its "action plan" begun six months ago for the improvement of the postal service. The plan is expected to last for more than two years and will concentrate on improving the productivity of sorting offices and forming new efficiency working agreements with employees.

The plan was precipitated by the number of late deliveries last summer. The situation was made worse by a chronic shortage of postmen but a new wage agreement has made recruitment, which is part of the action plan, easier to achieve.

The plan is being overseen by Mr Denis Roberts, managing director of Posts.

Price rises have worried management and there were fears that the February increase of 2p to 12p for a first class letter could have caused a sharp drop in volume.

The number of letters posted before the doubling of prices in 1975 peaked at 11,500 million a year. Although demand dropped and rose again, the total for 1979 was still only 9,945 million.

THE POUND

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1.75	12.00	116.00
1.50	16.00	119.00
1.72	2.16	1.02
12.70	16.45	157.25
1.88	10.00	5.50
1.25	4.00	2.75
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1.70	4.47	

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Third World problems dominate Basle talks

From Peter Norman
Basle, June 8

By Bill Johnstone

The strains facing the world's financial system as a result of the sharp increase in balance of payments surpluses of the oil-producing nations have been dominating informal discussions here this weekend, where central bankers from all over the world have gathered for the 50th annual meeting of the Bank for International Settlements.

Although there is a strong feeling that the western industrial nations should be able to cope with the payments aspects of the increased price of oil—albeit at the cost of slower economic growth—many bankers from the developing world have been pointing out the grave balance of payments problems that their countries are experiencing.

The problem is not a new one for the West, and is likely to be raised at the economic summit of the seven leading industrial nations in Venice towards the end of this month.

But the central bankers of the Group of 10, and Switzerland, can be expected to pay particular attention to what their opposite numbers from the developing world have had to say, because the indebtedness of the developing countries is the factor that could most affect the stability of the international banking system.

Next weekend, at the meeting of the ministerial council of the International Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, American officials were claiming that this drop in interest rates had already prompted a slight but discernible upturn in housing starts.

Central bankers from other western countries are asking themselves whether it is desirable that such "built in stabilizers" should begin to operate in the United States when inflation is still high there, and a serious problem in virtually every other country.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Saudis pressed to raise oil price

From Nicholas Hirst

Algiers, June 8

Ministers of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting here are putting increasing pressure on Saudi Arabia to raise the price of its oil by \$4 to \$32 a barrel.

Ministers believe such a rise would reunify Opec's pricing structure which, since cutbacks after the revolution in Iran, has led one member country leapfrogging the price rises of another.

But there are fears that any increase would add to the deepening recession in the West. Imported oil is expected to cost the industrialised countries 2 per cent more of their gross national product than it did last year and there is a danger that any rise imposed by Saudi Arabia would simply be followed by further rises from the hardline Opec members such as Algeria and Libya, a disarray as before.

Prices on the spot market,

however, did not follow the latest round of increases last month. Oil companies have been showing resistance to buying the high priced Iranian crude, which at \$35 is out of line for its quality with all other Opec prices. With demand falling as the summer progresses, there must be a limit to further general increases.

Shahid Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Venezuelan minister, has supported \$32 as a benchmark price and yesterday Mr Abdul Karim, the Iraqi oil minister, said he believed it was a reasonable compromise.

Iraq would consider cutting production if unification were agreed to prevent the development of a glut of supplies which could drive prices down.

Saudi Arabia would want to be absolutely sure that any further move on unification would be successful. Before the last general Opec meeting in Caracas it tried to restore unity by raising the price of its oil by \$1 to \$24 but failed. Despite the fact that oil prices of \$2 each in the last six months, its crude remains cheaper than that of any other Opec member.

It seemed inevitable that there will be some rises coming out of this meeting. A Saudi Arabian increase of \$4 to \$32 would allow a rough semblance of a unified structure to emerge with minor adjustments by some countries.

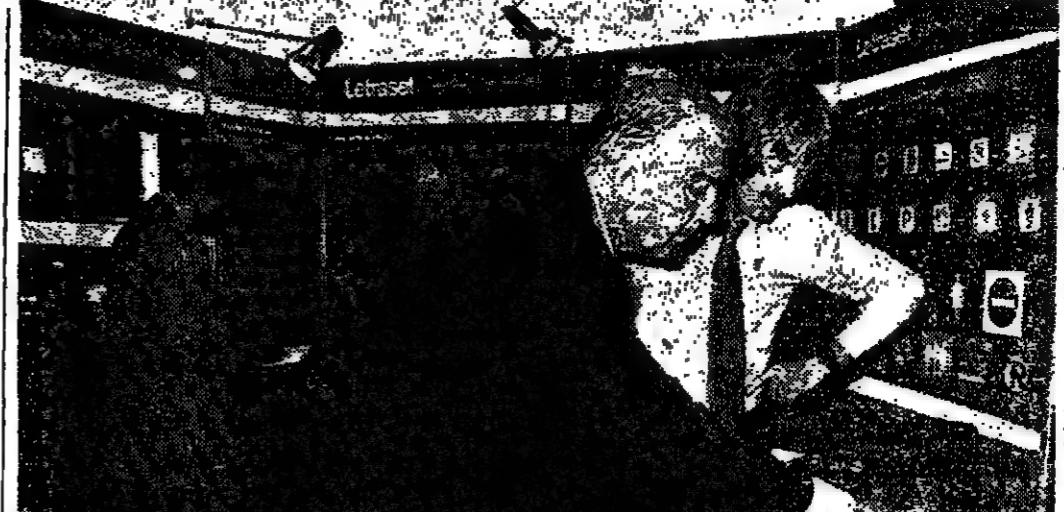
It is by no means clear however, that all countries would agree to drop the surcharges they have put on some of their crude supply.

The "moderate" faction in Opec is keen to return to a unified price as a first step towards implementing the recommendations of the long-term strategy committee, or an automatic inflation-adjusted system of aligning future rises with the real growth of western economies.

They believe that this system would benefit both Opec and the rest.

If Saudi Arabia does raise its price by \$4 and there are only minor adjustments by other countries, Texas, Mobil and Esso, the companies it supplies in the United Kingdom, would probably raise the pump price of petrol by 3p a gallon.

The highest price for Opec crude is charged by Algeria at \$38.21, including a \$3 compulsory surcharge. Iraq's light crude is \$30.18.



Mr M. J. Hussey, chief executive and managing director of Times Newspapers Ltd, views some of the printing aids on display at the Letraset stand at The Sunday Times Business to Business Exhibition which opened at Earls Court, London, yesterday.

A wide range of equipment, including visual aids, word processors, talking telephones and minicomputers, all within the budget of the small or medium-sized business, are being shown at the exhibition, which will run until Wednesday. It is the third to be staged by

The Sunday Times and is designed to inform smaller businesses about new equipment and techniques that can increase their efficiency and profitability.

At the first exhibition in 1978 there were 250 stands; that number has grown to 650 and more than 20,000 visitors are expected.

The exhibition has evolved from the newspaper's "Business to Business" column which has grown into a forum for an exchange of information among the paper's small business readership.

UK plans to pump Norwegian gas frustrated by political pressure

From Peter Hill
Oslo, June 8

Prospects of large volumes of gas from the Statfjord field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea being channelled into Britain's planned gas gathering system and landed in the United Kingdom have receded.

Strong political pressures have built up in Norway for the gas from Statfjord, part of which straddles the median line, and possibly other fields to be piped directly to the Norwegian coast.

The aim would be to meet the growing demand for gas from the EEC and from other Scandinavian countries and also to provide feedstock for an expansion of Norway's petrochemical industry.

However, the union accepts that the corporation should adopt a more active approach in pricing for the Norwegian market. It believes a dual pricing system might be justified for short periods.

This would involve a government-funded subsidy scheme to help individual companies which could prove that their existence was threatened by international competitors who were subsidized.

Mr Howell says that the corporation should adopt a more active approach in pricing for the Norwegian market.

A fuller dossier, incorporating details of companies which have been refused fresh gas supplies, is expected to be submitted to the minister soon.

Later this month the United

Kingdom will publish the detailed study prepared by Mobil for the gas gathering project. The project will cost between \$1,000m and \$2,000m and will involve laying pipelines linking a series of fields from Magnus in the north to Fulmar in the south. Gas will be transported to a terminal at St Fergus, Scotland, of which straddles the median line, and possibly other fields to be piped directly to the Norwegian coast.

The aim would be to meet the growing demand for gas from the EEC and from other Scandinavian countries and also to provide feedstock for an expansion of Norway's petrochemical industry.

Until recently known gas reserves in the Norwegian sector have been too small to justify the construction of a gas gathering system but later drilling has substantially increased estimates of reserves to a level which could support a complete system.

Officials here stress that all way to establish the extent of possible markets for the Norwegian gas, the most suitable landing site and the scope for industrial development. These studies will not be completed until the autumn and will then require debate by the Storting (parliament), which cannot take place before next spring.

It will therefore be impossible for Norway to meet the British government's timetable for the planned gas gathering system. Mr Harald Norvik, Norwegian undersecretary for oil and energy, said in an interview: "I think that the British Government will understand that it is not possible for us to reach a solution this year. It is not possible at all."

Later this month the United Kingdom will publish the detailed study prepared by Mobil for the gas gathering project

BUSINESS BOOKS

Bureaucracy compounding misery

The Political and Social Economy of Commodity Control
By Christopher P. Brown
(Macmillan, £20)

The New International Economic Order
Edited by David Denoon
(Macmillan, £15)

Of all the changes in the past 30 years which have shaped our views of the world, the growing awareness of a great and possibly increasing disparity between rich and poor is proving to be one of the most profound.

Whatever the jargon, whether humanity is divided "North" and "South" or into various degrees of "underdevelopment" or simply powerlessness, the feeling runs deep that this disparity is in some way reprehensible and should be changed.

It is equally true, unfortunately, that attempts at the level of the international organizations to find solutions have tended to exhibit some of the worst features of bureaucracy, self-seeking and occasionally downright incompence.

While many ideas, some practical, some governed more by wishful thinking, have been advanced to improve the lot of the world's poor, their execution has all too often rested with officials and institutions

whose adequacy for the task is questionable. It is, for instance, a common jibe that International Monetary Fund officials travel first class, a trivial fact in itself, but one not calculated to make good propaganda.

At the centre of many debates over the future of the Third World — which is also in large measure the future of everyone — is the production, marketing and supply of commodities. The poor countries' dependence on primary commodities may be gauged from the fact that while in 1970 their share of world exports had fallen to 16 per cent from 28 per cent in 1950 their share of industrial output (including China) was static over the same period at about 7 per cent.

Many schemes have been advanced for rectifying the position. But, as Professor Brown points out, the people by whom such proposals were to be put into effect have not been given sufficient consideration. He is right.

There may well have been powerful reasons for the breakdown of trade and commodity agreements independent of the will and skill of their advocates. But his study of the bureaucracy of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is scathing.

Professor Brown traces the personal connexions and instinct for organizational survival which pushed the UNCTAD secretariat, a supposedly impartial body, into adopting the ill-



An African mother holds up her starving daughter: schemes to help the world's poor are liable to be frustrated by self-interest.

considered Common Fund (which is to finance trade in the major commodities)

as the crux of the not much better considered Integrated Programme for Commodities. In his view the inherently unrealistic Common Fund ensured that UNCTAD as a whole would make little progress.

It is only fair, however, to emphasize that one of the reasons why the secretariat took this stand was the absence of constructive argument from the developed countries. When the Americans, without warning and without consultation with their friends, advanced the idea of an International Resources Bank at the Nairobi meeting in 1977 they could hardly have antagonized the poor countries more.

But, as the authors of the essays edited by Professor Denoon clearly show, the United States did not have to believe thus. Concessions on trade to the Third World, even negotiated arrangements rather than straight concessions, need involve no more dislocation to the American economy than is frequently caused by everyday domestic business decisions.

The analysis of poor countries, debt burden is disturbing.

On one critical point these different authors all agree: commodity agreements are hard to conclude and even more difficult to keep functioning. Some — for example — may be impossible.

Others, like tin, work for reasons that have little connexion with the agreement's members or the buffer stock.

At the end one is left wondering whether mass starvation is avoidable.

Michael Prest

Too few or too many controls on banking?

Domestic and Multinational Banking

By Rae Weston
(Croom Helm, £15.95)

As long as anyone can remember banks have had to live with regulations. Governments have interfered in the business almost since modern banking started in the seventeenth century.

After some spectacular failures in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries controls have become tighter. More recently banks, as creators of credit, have fallen within the net of monetary policies of their respective states.

Few books deal comprehensively with the impact made by all these controls and the great merit of Rae Weston's is its detailed presentation and analysis of the problems.

He has undertaken a formidable task, which includes the description and analysis of banking rules in nineteen countries ranging from Papua New Guinea to most of the large-scale economies. Not surprisingly, he finds no consistent pattern in governments' policies in relation to domestic policies.

He concentrates on the monetary reasons for constraints and only touches upon prudential requirements. This is a pity not only because, as he himself points out, it is often difficult to distinguish between the two, but also because authorities throughout the world are becoming increasingly concerned with prudence as the essence of good banking.

In this country for example, the Bank of England's controls over the powers of banks as liquidity and foreign exchange risks deal with this. The Bank for International Settlements and the European Community are also concerned with possible

problems associated with over-lending.

The book ranges over all aspects of modern banking. It starts in the time-honoured way with a discussion on the nature of the business and ends with its multinational aspects. A narrower scope would have permitted a more detailed analysis of the effect of restrictions and how they affect banking.

The definition of the nature of banking ought to be easy. It is a business concerned with taking deposits and making loans and, the banker hopes, making money on the interest rate differential between the two.

Banks have, of course, diversified since the days of the early goldsmiths. Some writers have looked on them as managers of financial assets and others as producers of financial commodities. The author of this book opts for a definition which looks on banks as retailers of financial services.

While this has its merits, it ignores the increasingly "professional" aspect of some banking services as well as some of the aspects of money markets. Would banks not be better regarded as *sui generis* and analysed as such?

Starting off with Fischer Black's model of unregulated banking, the author suggests that without regulations banking would be an oligopolistic business maximizing long-run profits. Banks would set rates for deposits and pay interest on current accounts. Inefficient banks would be taken over and depositors would be protected by reserves and the diversification of loans.

This is in line with the "free market economy" views, currently popular, that business should be as unfeathered as possible. As some writers point out, since the authorities already have control of the monetary base there is no real need for further controls of the banking business itself.

But this is an idealized and empirical approach. It lacks the historical dimension, especially as far as prudential requirements are concerned. Unregulated banking has in the past led to some knotty problems for governments and the trend is still for more, rather than fewer, constraints.

Roman Eisenstein

How the housing market works

The Building Societies

By Martin Boddy
(Paperback, £3.25)

Although there are few independent books on the building societies — for which reason alone Martin Boddy's book is welcome — there has been no shortage of words on the subject.

Two major investigations, the Labour Government's Housing Finance Review and the more recent Building Societies Association report, *Mortgage Finance in the 1980s*, have provided non-definitive studies of building society finance which are to a large extent replicated by much of the Boddy book.

The sense of *déjà vu* apart, the other pitfall which it is difficult to avoid in an all-embracing book on building societies now is that the issues involved are so political and active — indeed, so ripe for change — that any book on the subject is in danger of being becalmed before it bites the bookshelves. To a certain extent this is just what has happened to Mr Boddy.

True, he suggests that the clearing banks may in the future play a significant role in the housing finance market. But he is restricted to discussing them as purveyors of bridging finance, whereas in the event the rapid and important entry of the banks into this market must have repercussions for one of the central themes of his book: the excessive influence of building societies' funding on housing and housing policies — let alone the housing market.

Similarly, the argument that

building societies should look extensively for institutional funds is now last year's fashion, and well deserved, too.

The book's strength lies in Mr Boddy's analysis of the housing market and building societies. He lays the responsibility for house price booms, for shortages and plenty of housing and for land price developments fairly and squarely at the door of the societies. It is their lending criteria, he argues, which ultimately influence the level of effective demand for housing, which in turn influences house-builders — and so on down the chain.

This view, which has had other supporters, does not find favour with societies, which give more weight to the shifting relationship between wage and price inflation.

To some extent the attack upon societies implied by Mr Boddy could, looked at from a different angle, be equally well directed against the house-building industry. It has all the elements of the chicken and egg situation: does demand for mortgages rise because houses are available or does demand for houses rise because mortgages are available?

The tricky question of inner city housing and how far building societies should become involved in less than commercially secure lending. Mr Boddy treats with sympathy and he offers a positive suggestion. Again, there is nothing new: the idea of block building society finance to local authorities, which have expertise in this area of lending and which could guarantee societies against bad risks. But is this an idea which warrants experiment?

Margaret Stone

Communication problem

The UK Life Assurance Industry

By Peter J. Franklin and

Caroline Woodhead

(Croom Helm, £30)

Peter Franklin's and Caroline Woodhead's book on the United Kingdom life assurance industry would have been a great deal easier to read had the last chapter (in which the authors explain what they have set out to do) and the first (in which they provide a single, rigid description of market and products) been transposed. It would not have been easy, even so.

The book is, as its subtitle says, a study in applied economics, rather than a study of the life assurance industry *per se*: that is, its emphasis is on how well the facts fit economic patterns (the structure-conduct-performance paradigm, as supplemented by accruals science and portfolio theory), rather than the facts themselves. The net result is that these facts, though available in great profusion, are difficult to get at.

Moreover, the authors' conclusions — that government intervention will increase rather than diminish — that the growth in pension funds will continue at the expense of that of the life offices; and that the external direction of investment

funds would be deleterious to the industry and everyone else — emerge suddenly at the end of the book, with no clear line of argument to back them up.

This, presumably, is not going to matter to those who read the book as a gloss on economic theory: but the authors have wider ambitions.

"The Life Assurance Industry," they say, "has a tremendous task of education . . . we hope the information and analysis given in this study will contribute to the development of knowledge . . ."

Perhaps there are some lessons to be learnt and some adaptations to be implemented in Britain. Or are there?

Professor G. C. Allen, who began his academic career as an economics lecturer at a Japanese government college in 1922, is not sure. In a school and highly readable and wide-ranging work he argues that it does not follow that the trade union structure and industrial relations system which have done much to promote Japanese success would achieve similar results if applied by a country with different social and political traditions.

In its present state the book is unlikely to get much further than the academic library shelves. But that being the case, it is a pity that the publishers did not do a better job. There are various misprints, and at least one nonsense ("property units could not have been sold direct to the public on the unit trust principle, but they were unable to be sold as an insurance policy, often described as a bond"). Not good enough for £30.

Adrienne Gleeson

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Why the institutions stay in equities

market is nicely balanced and fear at the moment, and investors is which emotion forefront first. On the one hand we see that interest rates will fall, to the benefit of cash flow of the exchange rate. Even if short term is insufficient to encourage companies themselves to rise in sympathy. Protagonists, while accepting that it is a good idea, have made in the gilt-edged market to the volume of institutional into gilts in the middle two years, and argue that the is addressed as soon as the offers a reasonable prospect

to argue the matter two ways. At interest rates will not be until it is plain that the present economic strategy is that, given a likely increase once the cost controls are continuing demands for high rates, that will not have happened.

of this school hold that, with stability bearing the full brunt of the economic policy, there are some spectacular crashes 'ket turns for the better. To air forebodings are borne out

Department of Industry indicates that corporate a first quarter of 1980 was last seen in the middle two

the second school hold that all indeed be allowed to fall into, to the salvation of some would otherwise have gone it that, with swiftness and take its toll of the labour result will be another spurt inflation, to the longer term manufacturing companies in investment in general.

the incipient enthusiasm

and the pessimism on the

very little going on in the

at the moment. Institutions appear to be confirming their selective selling—the of the exploration stocks of the odd company whose export market from the effects of the and, while this, with the of small investors, may be market drifting lower, it use a crash. For the institu-

the last bear market may but the struggle to get back as it shot up during the first was infinitely worse. Major may be confirmed to of inflation-proofed com-

and Securities. But the turn into sellers, either.

onds

ONS

WAY

desian bonds have already thwarting investment for stock before the Lancaster and, even more recent showing sizeable capital for instance the largest out Southern Rhodesian 24 per which there is £13.1m in the United Kingdom, year this was being traded February this year it could at £113. The current price the second round of negotiations of the debt began in of Foreign Bondholders officials.

out 13,000 United Kingdom 12 stocks outstanding, only matured. Capital arrears plus arrears of interest on amounts to about £50m, question at issue is the level to be paid for late payment and interest.

prices of the bonds suggests the Government will outdo

Scrooge in miserliness. However, there are a number of reasons why Mr Mugabe needs to be seen to make a fair settlement of the debts which he has already agreed to honour.

Reconstructing the Zimbabwe economy will require foreign capital and the former colony will want to establish its status as an international borrower. Moreover, its application to join the International Monetary Fund cannot be accepted until outstanding debts are settled.

The current price of the 2½ per cent stock implies compensation on arrears at a rate of only 3.8 per cent (flat rate and not compounded) since the final maturity date in 1970. Now the cheapest rate at which the rebel Government was able to borrow since UDI was 6½ per cent and this at a time when rates were artificially depressed anyway by Rhodesia's peculiar problems. And United Kingdom residents would have been able to find a far better return than this.

Long-time bondwarcher from Simon & Coates, Mr Roger Abrahams, reckons that compensation at 8 per cent is a likely figure assuming a little give and take from either side. This would give a settlement value of £191 on the 2½ per cent stock if interest was paid at a flat rate or £239 if interest was compounded up.

Gauging the final settlement is rather more complicated than this because Zimbabwe will not have the hard currency to turn in cash anyway. Holders may receive the larger part of the settlement in new stock. Even so, there still seems to be plenty of speculative steam left in Southern Rhodesian bonds.

Lloyd's Waiting for Fisher

With litigation over the Sasse syndicate affair still hovering ominously in the background, the impending prospect of a report which could expose many of Lloyd's weaknesses is causing considerable unease within the market.

But Lloyd's has taken a bold step in promising to publish Sir Henry Fisher's findings in full.

The fear now must be, however, that a report compiled by two underwriters, two brokers and three learned outsiders may be sprinkled with minority views or perhaps worse, compromise recommendations which fudge the real issues behind one of the most controversial periods in the history of Lloyd's.

Ironically, many of the problems which the working party has investigated have their roots in the market's last exercise in self-analysis 12 years ago which led to the Cromer report.

Then to enable an ailing Lloyd's to maintain its share of growing world insurance business, Lord Cromer advised relaxations in wealth requirements and reductions in members' deposits to increase the market's overall capacity.

Although this had the desired effect of increasing premium income two and half fold in the period to 1976—although this did not quite match the pace of the leading composites—it has produced a nasty hangover within the market at a time when overcapacity worldwide has been driving rates down to unviable levels.

With too many underwriters chasing too little business something was bound to give and Lloyd's was hardly alone in suffering some embarrassing losses—of both cash and face...

But Lloyd's always used to pride itself on maintaining sound rates at times when the rest of the insurance world seemed to be losing its sanity, with its syndicates, strong as ever, ready to pick up the pieces after every damaging downswing in the insurance cycle.

For this reason alone Sir Henry could serve the market well if he has produced a system whereby Lloyd's corporation could better tune market capacity.

Lloyd's importance has waned in recent years. Its premium intake is well below that of the two biggest composites. But it is still an important flagship for the London insurance market and indeed for the City.

Government ministers have tended to talk as if we have no choice about the exchange rate: it is something which is bound to be high because of North Sea oil. Anyone holding that view has only to look at what happened last week, when the pound fell nearly five cents on the first of a drop in interest rates.

We can get the exchange rate down if we want to. It is thus all the more vital to make sure that we know what we are doing in holding sterling at its present level.

The debate began three years ago by the London Business School in an article entitled "Why the exchange rate must be free". It has endorsed a new and more critical phase. For it is really on the claims made by the LBS for the virtues of a high exchange rate that much of the present policy relies.

What effects has a high exchange rate had and how do they compare with the claims made?

The claims made by the London Business School in their original article were impressive indeed; they amounted to a wholly new theory of how parity affects inflation in a world of floating exchanges. The authors, Dr Alan Budd and Professor Terry Burns (now Chief Economic adviser to the Government) argued that tight monetary policy could reduce inflation only if the exchange rate was allowed to rise.

Not only was a rise in the exchange rate a necessary condition for cutting inflation; it also offered a fairly painless rate.

"Fears of massive unemployment resulting from a tight monetary policy are exaggerated. The fears are based upon problems of an inflexible labour market that is slow to react to pressures. But the foreign exchange market is subject in few of these rigidities and inflexibilities and the cost in terms of unemployment will be much reduced."

Whether or not the lags in the way in which people in the economy behave have grown shorter, the lags in taking up new economic theories certainly have. The call for an upward float in the exchange rate was rejected by the authorities in June, 1977, in the Bank of England Bulletin, rejected again by the Chancellor as likely to harm industry and

The authors give a warning against the dangers of not allowing sterling to rise. "If monetary policy is tighter than justified by the exchange rate then the major burden will fall on output" (Presumably, if the exchange rate came up higher than justified by the monetary policy the major effect would be to cut inflation even faster).

Critics of the LBS pointed out that it took time for the cut in prices in the parts of the economy where there was international competition to work through to the rest of the economy, the rigidities in the labour market still existed and put pressure on the manufacturing industry, which needed a constant exchange rate for equivalents, while increasing the real earnings of journalists, civil servants and economists who did not

But there was an answer to that, claimed the LBS in a chapter of a book published last year. They argued that people applied rational expectations far more nowadays to the way that they looked at the world; because they had a model of what was going to happen to them adopted in November of that year.

At times the new policy was defended with a convert's zeal. What had been presented by the LBS as a possible speeding up of the feed through from exchange rates to prices was put forward as fact.

The Government's willingness to accept a high exchange rate now comes from its view that fighting inflation is more important than maintaining output and that the new doctrines of international monetarism have a more solid basis.

"Rational expectations will quicken the responses of nominal variables" (like inflation) "and reduce those of real variables" (like output). Not merely are the lags likely to be reduced... "It is easy to see that they can vanish completely." As a high exchange rate feeds through more quickly into lower prices the distinction between different sectors of the economy would be less serious."

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or a hundred per cent in Britain could produce the same inflation rate. This seems unlikely.

Nor is the empirical evidence all in favour of the swift and painless adjustment that we were promised. A central part of the theory holds that real wages are determined in the labour market, not in the foreign exchange market. But it is a striking coincidence that real wages went up sharply after the appreciation of sterling which began at the end of 1977.

Nor have nominal wages adjusted downwards. Sterling was uncapped in the fourth quarter of 1977. Average earnings rose by 10.1 per cent in the 12 months up to that quarter, 15.3 per cent in the year to the last quarter of 1978 and 16.1 per cent in the year to the end of 1979. The lags have clearly not vanished completely.

Nor is it clear that the other major plank of the international monetarist insight is standing up very well. This was that the new speed of the adjustment process which flexible rates would cause meant that structural distortions and output losses would be less severe than traditional models suggested. Indeed, defenders of the policy are now inclined to argue the exact opposite. The point to suggestions that manufacturing wages are rising more slowly than either public sector or service wages as proof that international competition works to hold down prices.

No one has ever doubted that this is so. The argument has always been about whether it had to be a long-drawn out agonizing process with years of lost competitiveness or whether flexible exchange rates had changed the nature of the problem.

To argue that everything is taking a long time but that it will work out in the end is not just a minor modification of the theory; it strikes at the very core of what was claimed to be

new about the insights provided by international monetarism.

As originally expounded by the LBS the international monetarist theory was a perfectly legitimate piece of speculation about what might be the role of exchange rates in affecting inflation in the modern world. The problem is that it has become the basis of a policy which is having the results on our competitiveness so dramatically illustrated in the chart.

The problem with international monetarism is that it puts all the burden of fighting inflation on one small sector of the economy—that which is exposed to international competition.

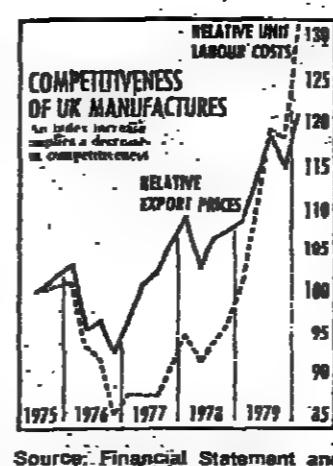
It is worth reminding ourselves of two final remarks made by the LBS. One was in reply to a series of studies which suggested that when parities changed, half of the effect on competitiveness lasted for up to 8 months and some at least remained for four years. They argued: "We have never disputed that the impact on prices will be drawn out... But is this of great relevance?"

The second comes from an article in the *Economic Journal* in March 1977. This ends with a review of how the international monetarist model explains the experience of the fifties and sixties. It is argued that because the 1949 devaluation was excessive the pound was undervalued for a long time. This led to overoptimistic employment targets. But "by the mid-sixties the process of adjustment was complete" and by 1967 it was necessary to devalue again.

As manufacturing industry experiences a drop in output twice as large as the economy as a whole this year, many people in this sector might find the question of whether the system will adjust instantly or in 18 months or in 18 years of very great relevance indeed.

David Blake

The economic consequences of a high exchange rate



Source: Financial Statement and Budget Report, Whitehall projections.

then adopted in November of that year.

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"Rational expectations will quicken the responses of nominal variables" (like inflation) "and reduce those of real variables" (like output). Not merely are the lags likely to be reduced... "It is easy to see that they can vanish completely." As a high exchange rate feeds through more quickly into lower prices the distinction between different sectors of the economy would be less serious."

There are a number of worrying points. The theory holds that changes in exchange rate determine the inflation rate and that relative money supply determines how exchange rates move. If this is so, of course, the inflation rate in Britain ought not to be particularly affected by our domestic money targets.

As long as they bore the same relationship to world money supply movements, monetary growth targets of zero

to search for oil in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea oil companies were now required to go into participation with research institutes.

Companies must also guarantee that at least half of the research work needed to recover oil from a Norwegian block will be carried out in Norway. The underwater institute is already receiving limited funds from Shell and Elf and is optimistic that a series of research proposals which it has put forward will find a "buyer" among one or more of the oil companies.

Mr Mardisian accepts that at first the oil companies were sceptical of the research requirements. They were regarded as an "entrance fee".

"But after they have looked closely at our facilities and expertise I believe that most accept that working together can bring mutual benefits."

Both Mr Lied—who is able to put some of his ideas into practice as director of the defence research institute—and officials of the Royal Norwegian Council accept that research must be based strictly upon priorities, commercially-oriented and governed by a sense of timing. "If we fall behind in some line of technology, we must cut our losses and stop," Mr Lied says.

A modest sum is put aside to pay to the winners and the remainder is split equally between the research institutes and the organization which provide sports facilities.

Another potentially important source of revenue is the oil companies. Mr Oystein Martinsen, head of the Norwegian Underwater Institute at Bergen, said that to stand a chance of winning a concession

sort of cooperation is to be found in Trondheim, where close links have been developed between the Norwegian Institute of Technology, the research institute Sintef and a group of industrial companies. Personnel from both institutes frequently work on the same project using shared equipment.

There is a regular exchange of people and information, with about 15 per cent of Sintef staff moving into industry each year. It is hoped to reproduce this profitable arrangement in Stavanger and Oslo, which were chosen as the sites for two major technical universities.

Commercial application of technology developed at institutes often found simply by placing an advertisement seeking interested companies in the local newspaper (in the case of the defence institute). At the Christian Michelsen Institute in Fantoft, near Bergen, bright ideas have found an outlet in another way. Some members of the research staff in the Department of Science and Technology have left to form their own company, Bergen Ocean Data (BOD).

Established alongside the Michelsen building, the company is able to take advantage of continuing research into surveillance systems, which are incorporated into the oceanographic data buoys made by BOD. These provide sea and weather information, direct to shore-based computers, for companies operating offshore.

The research institutes are playing a big role in this. A second generation of computer-controlled robots has been developed and work is being done at the Central Institute for Industrial Research in Oslo to give the robot greater "intelligence".

Eventually, it is hoped to provide robots with "eyes" so that they can recognise objects moving along assembly lines and adjust their spraying or welding pattern accordingly.

An injection of venom is part of the game

Games are big business—on even terms with adults and least for the handful of companies engaged in their invention, development and sales.

The United Kingdom market is worth about £30m and there are no more than half a dozen prominent companies competing.

Only half of those are wholly British-owned. The rest are part of multinationals seeking to exploit the British market.

It is a peculiar market and not one in which many people of conventional business background would care to become involved.

It is not for example, a market in which demand for a product can be researched. A game has to be produced and marketed, but no matter how good it is, how powerful its promotion, in the end it is the consumer—who decides whether or not it is a winner.

Mr Colin H. Linn, formerly a child psychologist and now marketing director of Waddingtons' House of Games, observes: "It's no good asking children what kind of game they would like because they don't know until they've seen it." He likens the games industry to the pop music world, where a curious mixture of different factors make a hit record.

Meanwhile, Stakis has no plans to hand on control for a long time and, even when he does take it easy, it will not be in Cyprus.

But they still remember him in Kadodys. In a sign above one of the water taps he has presented, he is called "a great benefactor".

Peter Wainwright

People want less and less to plough through lengthy rules.

"In this sense if there is being launched today Monopoly would suffer from this drawback. On the other hand, we argue that we could go out into the streets in Leeds and they would be able to sit down and play Monopoly."

Probably the biggest impact on the games market in recent years has been electronics and

FINANCIAL NEWS

Fisher Report likely to urge sweeping changes at Lloyd's

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

The famous Lutine Bell is the underwriting room of Lloyd's insurance market is traditionally rung to signal an important announcement—one stroke for bad news and two strokes for good.

If the bell were to be used to herald publication of the Fisher Report, probably at the end of this month, it is an open question whether the event will warrant one stroke or two.

Sir Henry Fisher's report is expected to recommend sweeping changes in market rules and practices which could cause as much consternation in some areas of the market as they encourage delight in others.

More importantly, the findings of Sir Henry's seven-man committee, which has been studying the market for 18 months, could have a bearing on Lloyd's future role as the flagship of the London insurance market, and affect the aspirations of numerous market outsiders, including some of the biggest insurance broking firms in the world.

Sir Henry, a former High Court judge, and his committee of four market members and two respected outsiders, were appointed after several months in which Lloyd's had been racked by controversies. A spate of disputes, and scandals culminating in the notorious Sasse syndicate affair, which even now threatens Lloyd's unique methods of business, has made it abundantly clear to the market's 16-man ruling committee that regulations, dating back to the last century in some cases, had become woefully inadequate in current conditions.

The report's recommendations, which if taken up could require a new Act of Parliament are widely expected to cover:

(1) Relationships between underwriters and brokers, particularly where powerful insurance broking firms control underwriting agencies.

(2) The use of "binding authorities" under which non-members are authorized to

accept business on behalf of Lloyd's syndicate outside the Lime Street underwriting room.

(3) The need for a new disciplinary proceedings to replace Lloyd's antiquated rule book.

(4) The question of whether large foreign broking firms like the American groups Frank B. Hall and Marsh & McLennan should be allowed to enter the market on the same terms as the 280 odd British firms who do business there now.

(5) The increase in market capacity over the last 10 years as a result of the three-fold increase in underwriting names and its effect on competition.

(6) The question of whether professional outsiders should be brought into the Lloyd's corporation to provide an unbiased view in the case of market disputes.

Many of these issues, it is thought in the industry, can be resolved by fairly straightforward amendments to Lloyd's existing statute. Sir Henry is, for example, widely expected to call for more far-reaching disciplinary proceedings.

Under existing laws the Lloyd's committee can discipline a member either by banning him from the market, and possibly removing his livelihood, or by giving him a dressing down. There is no middle ground between these two extremes, and the report is almost certain to introduce some by creating a range of penalties, possibly including fines, to cover different degrees of demerit.

Sir Henry is also widely expected to call for the introduction of a policing authority, probably headed by a figure from outside the market to oversee day-to-day business, as well as some tightening up of registration and authorisation procedures.

At the same time the report is expected to call for tighter rules covering the authorisation of "binding authority" holders and closer monitoring of their activities.

Also likely is a recommendation for dispensing with brokers' control but would at least have the effect of putting them at arm's length.



Sir Henry Fisher

This conflict of interest could only be truly resolved by forcing the big brokers to sell off their underwriting interests. But this could have the effect of angering some of Lloyd's biggest suppliers, and at least seven of its 16 committee members who currently serve on boards of broking companies.

The most likely outcome

then would appear to be a compromise ruling, under which

directors of underwriting agencies should not be allowed to sit on the boards of broking firms.

This would still leave under-

writing agencies under brokers' control but would at least have the effect of putting them at arm's length.

Anxieties over recognition

There are still ruffled feathers in the City over banking recognition. Since April 3, when the Bank of England published its list of fully recognised banks, deposit-taking institutions and companies still waiting for a decision about their classification there has been anxious waiting in some quarters as new names have been added to one or other of the lists.

"It was like waiting to see whether you go to heaven or to purgatory," says one man who ended up running a deposit-taking company instead of a hoped-for bank.

The Bank of England had been acting to implement the Banking Act which lays down a distinction between fully-qualified banks able to carry all banking operations, for example, foreign exchange dealing, investment advice as well as deposit-taking, and deposit-taking institutions whose main business is to take on deposit. Thus some groups, such as estate agents or stockbrokers, which take deposit as part of their business, but do not live from it, have been exempted from registration.

The reasons for the Act stemmed in the main from two considerations. One was the experience of the fringe banking crisis in 1974 and 1975. It was a stressing time when the Bank suddenly had to organize rescue operations to prop up the whole system. It then became apparent that all sorts of businesses were not only taking on deposits but were also calling themselves banks under the Department of Trade regulations.

Some of the large consortia banks, too, were included in the

Banking

third list. Finally, there was a sprinkling of survivors from the 1974 crisis, whose initial permission had been granted by the Department of Trade. Many of these did want to be banks and not just deposit-takers.

Last month, Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, went to great pains to dispel aspersions on the fact that some companies would not be fully classified as banks.

Classification as a licensed deposit-taker is not to be seen of itself as impugning the status of an institution—and certainly not the integrity and competence of its management or the good name of the institution generally", he said.

One worry among would-be deposit-takers has been that reputation and standing are part of the ingredients necessary to get listing as a bank. The governor's statement has gone some way in soothing their feeling.

The position for foreign bank branches is slightly more delicate.

Those that do not get recognition will still be allowed to use the word "bank" in their name, but this would have also to state in letters of the same size that the institution is a licensed deposit-taker.

While there seems a clear line about finance houses, consortia banks have been classified in both groups and some are still in the third list awaiting their final classification.

Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Business appointments

New acting chairman for Samuel Montagu and Co

Mr E. J. Bavister, managing director of Contractors John Brown, will take over as chief executive of the process engineering and construction division of John Brown and Co from January 1, 1981, in place of Mr J. C. Melbourne who is to return to Australia. Mr Alan Gormly, John Brown Group director of financial planning and control, will be appointed director of finance and planning of the process engineering and construction division, and as deputy managing director of CJB. Mr D. C. F. Gammie, director of finance and planning of the process engineering and construction division, is to take over as John Brown Group director of planning and control. Mr Gormly is already a member of the John Brown Group board of management. Mr Bavister and Mr Gammie will also become members of the board.

Sir Richard King will become an adviser to S. K. G. Warburg & Co in September, 1980, in connection with its international advisory services. Sir Richard was permanent secretary at the Ministry for Overseas Development from 1973 to 1976 and is executive secretary of the Joint IMF/IBRD Development Committee. Mr Warburg, Sir Richard is leaving the bank and the fund at the end of July.

Mr H. J. Bragg becomes managing director of Calor Gas Holding Company. Mr P. V. Colebrook will remain on the board of the holding company and as chairman of Calor Group.

Two new members will join the board of Ford Motor Company: Mr John McDonald, Mr Stanley Thomson and Mr John Waddell.

Mr P. W. Lang is now a director of London United Investments.

Mr Peter Quale joins the boards of Sun Alliance and London Insurance and its principal subsidiaries.

Mr B. Simmons replaces as

secretary of Crest International Securities. Mr A. L. Silver, who has remained as a director of the company and its subsidiaries, Mr Stuart W. Hoop has been appointed to the board of Bell & Howell A.V.

Mr Mark Baker becomes a director (component division) of GEC Alsthom Europe. Mr Tony Stanton becomes director of industrial equipment division.

Mr Richard Mooney has joined the board of Executive Preselectors as managing director.

Mr John J. Smith, chairman of Henderson Smith, has been elected chairman of the Building Federation, succeeding Mr Tony Blair. Mr Colin Nuter of R. Taylor and Sons (Scrap) has been elected president designate.

Mr David Macdonald has become a director and chief executive of Anthony Gibbs Holdings. Sir Philip de Zulucu remains chairman.

Mr Leslie Hall has become chairman of Ewbank International Consultants (Private).

Mr F. G. Catchpole and Mr E. J. D. McCoy have joined the board of Ransomes Sims and Jefferies.

Mr Derek Bandey, president of the Society of Pension Consultants for the past two years, has been elected president for a second term.

Mr N. A. T. Marsh joins the board of directors of Tomkinsons Casters.

Mr Martin Richardson has been made managing director of Plessey Avionics and Communications.

Mr Malcolm Wilcox, a non-executive director of Samuel Montagu and Co, will become acting chairman of the company on July 1, on the retirement of Mr Philip Sheldbourne. Mr Sheldbourne is a non-executive director.

Mr Peter Quale joins the boards of Sun Alliance and London Insurance and its principal subsidiaries.

Mr B. Simmons replaces as

Slower growth expected from breweries

This week sees the continuation of the breweries' reporting season with three of the majors weighing in.

Tomorrow full-year figures are revealed by Allied Breweries along with the interim statement from Grand Metropolitan, while Arthur Guinness rounds off the week on Friday with its own half-year announcement. Another company closely related to the drinks industry reports on Wednesday when Metal Box issues its full-year profits.

Brokers, who supply all Lloyd's premiums of £2,000m a year, wield immense power in the market and there have been increasing allegations recently that the underwriting agencies they own have become mere puppets.

The highlight of the week

comes tomorrow with the United Kingdom banks' eligible liabilities and reserve assets from the Bank of England for May, the central government borrowing requirement, also for May, from the Treasury and the London clearing banks monthly statement for mid-May.

The first-quarter construction output is published by the Department of Environment on Wednesday and finally, on Friday, the retail prices index is released by the Department of Employment.

Despite indications of a strong second-half performance, Allied Breweries is unlikely to match the recent performances of its close rivals, Whitbread and Bass. Profits for the full year are likely to show a downturn from the previous year's figure of £112m. Estimates vary from £105m to £110m which, according to John Walters of Capel-Cure Myers, is likely to include property disposals of around £6.5m.

The most likely outcome

then would appear to be a com-

promise ruling, under which

directors of underwriting agencies should not be allowed to sit on the boards of broking firms.

This would still leave under-

writing agencies under brokers' control but would at least have the effect of putting them at arm's length.

This week

Looking to the full-year analysis have been somewhat confused by the group acquisition of Lagger in the United States. If interest rates remain high, the danger of interest charges outweighing the profit contributions remains a very real possibility. Nevertheless, some observers are hoping for around £150m to £160m.

A total gross dividend of

7.14p gross has been predicted, against last year's figure of 7.0p.

Prospects for the current year look little better with the group only just deciding to bring back some of the old local names, now a feature with most major brewers.

Also on Tuesday are the

interim figures from Grand

Metropolitan where estimates

vary from £58m to £65m com-

pared with £42m last time. At

the AGM, the directors warned

shareholders that they should

not expect the same level of

growth experienced in recent

years. This was in spite of the

announcement that turnover

was substantially up in the first

quarter.

On the plus-side, Grand Met

will have benefited from been

price increases during October

and spirit increases in

North America will have

benefited from the weakness of

the dollar while the integration

of Can

trell & Co. and Coca-Cola

is also likely to have helped.

But on the minus side, the

fierce competition in the beer

market, coupled with refurbish-

ment costs and lower demand

on the hotels side, will have

had an adverse effect.

An interim dividend of 3.93p

gross is expected, compared

with 3.5p last time.

amount of growth as is

with margins again under pressure in a flat market.

Estimates range from £65m to £75m.

TODAY—Interims:

Roodeport Deep and

Prop. Mines. Finals:

British Foods, Blyth

Farm, Brown Frys,

Gt Portland Es

W. L. Pawsen and So

TOMORROW—Interims:

Driefontein Gold Min

and Robbins and Gra

Metals. Finals: Afric

Alfred Breweries, A

Invest. St. Banker

Trust, Driefontein

Highgate Optica

dust Co., Intl. Timi

Gold Mining, Libanon

ing, Ocean Wilsons

Consolidated Oilfields

(Samuel), Spear (

Sons, Sunrice Clothe

post Gold Mining

Driefontein Gold Min

ET REPORTS

cargo market stays strong

brokers taking the visiting ship in Greece, the reduction in charter last week was a to some degree case with the market and New reported to be

cargo sector how to be business strength which layed throughout year was main d volume of fix recorded in both chartering with interest shown in the latter area

ic grain rates re firm, with \$23.75 tonnage in the 50 ate. Additionally, from the United King unconfirmed destinations id to Japan for an 40 and 50,000 tups of round latter size range was the improved

Freight

More interest in coal led to some rate increases. Early on in the week a \$5,000 ton carrier was booked from Hampton Roads to Japan at \$26.75. Later fixtures included a 70,000 tonner on the same route booked at \$28 and 55,000 tonners from the United States Gulf to Japan also at \$28. Among iron ore transactors was a 240,000 tonner fixed from South Africa to Rotterdam at \$6.50 a ton.

The active time sector included the chartering early on in the week of four vessels by Phillips Brothers. Three ships between 25 and 29,000 tons were taken for Pacific round voyages, spot and retroactive to mid-May, at between \$10.200 and \$10.500 a day. Delivery was in Japan or Korea with re-delivery in Bangladesh. Phillips also took a 65,000 tonner at \$16.25 per ton for 18 months' trading. In other trip business China arranged three vessels.

The interest in periods was

quite keen. British Steel took a small vessel for 12-15 months at \$7,500 a day while China continued a charter on an existing 15,000 tonner for another 17-19 months at \$6,000 a day. Other bookings included a 60,000 ton vessel taken for 11-13 months at \$7 a ton, and a larger vessel for 12-18 months obtained \$6.50 a ton.

The steady fixing of ULVCC tonnage in the Gulf in recent weeks has reduced the number of tankers switching cargoes substantially, and of last week one broker reported that only nine vessels in this category were supposedly still waiting.

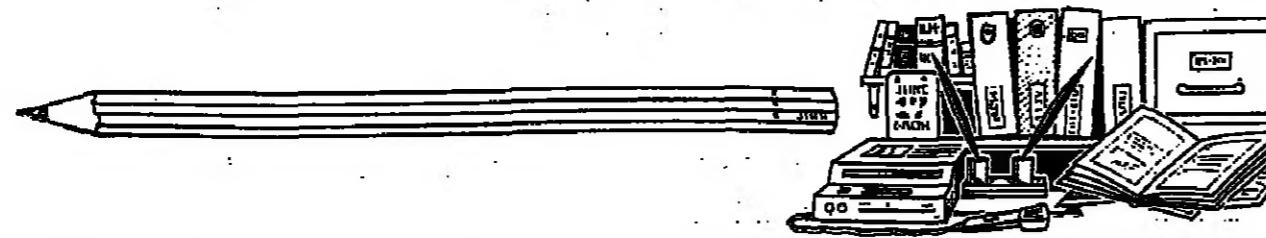
This however, gives a slightly false picture in that with the recent tension in the middle east, owners have been very reluctant to send their tankers into the Gulf without firm cargo commitments, preferring to let them lie in adjacent areas pending events.

Last week saw very few VLCC transactors. Of those done world scale 32 was confirmed as the average rate to the United Kingdom/Continent.

David Robinson

t of fixed interest stocks

	Latest	Prev	Latest	Prev	Latest	Prev	Latest	Prev
Date	Price	Offer	Date	Price	Date	Price	Date	Price
Course 6% Ln 2004	94	94	Course 6% Ln 2004	97	97	97	97	97
Do 10% Dtd 1984	90.25	90.25	Do 10% Dtd 1984	91	91	91	91	91
Courtauld 6% 2nd Dtd	94	94	Do 7% 1st Dtd 1987	96	96	96	96	96
Deutsche 5% 2nd Dtd	95	95	Do 7% 2000-07	93	93	93	93	93
Dunlop 6% Dtd 1980	90	90	Do 7% 2000-07	92	92	92	92	92
English Steel 6% Dtd 1981	97	97	Do 7% 2000-07	91	91	91	91	91
Fisons 6% Dtd 1980	97	97	Do 7% 2000-07	90	90	90	90	90
GEC 6% Dtd 1982	90	90	Do 7% 2000-07	89	89	89	89	89
Glaxo 7% 1980-97	95	95	Do 7% 2000-07	88	88	88	88	88
Graved 10% Ln 1984	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	87	87	87	87	87
GUB 5% 1980-97	95	95	Do 7% 2000-07	86	86	86	86	86
Hawker Sid 7% Dtd 1987	90	90	Do 7% 2000-07	85	85	85	85	85
Imperial Oil 4% Ln 1975	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	84	84	84	84	84
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	83	83	83	83	83
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	82	82	82	82	82
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	81	81	81	81	81
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	80	80	80	80	80
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	79	79	79	79	79
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	78	78	78	78	78
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	77	77	77	77	77
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	76	76	76	76	76
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	75	75	75	75	75
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	74	74	74	74	74
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	73	73	73	73	73
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	72	72	72	72	72
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	71	71	71	71	71
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	70	70	70	70	70
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	69	69	69	69	69
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	68	68	68	68	68
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	67	67	67	67	67
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	66	66	66	66	66
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	65	65	65	65	65
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	64	64	64	64	64
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	63	63	63	63	63
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	62	62	62	62	62
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	61	61	61	61	61
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	60	60	60	60	60
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	59	59	59	59	59
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	58	58	58	58	58
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	57	57	57	57	57
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	56	56	56	56	56
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	55	55	55	55	55
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	54	54	54	54	54
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	53	53	53	53	53
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	52	52	52	52	52
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	51	51	51	51	51
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	50	50	50	50	50
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	49	49	49	49	49
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	48	48	48	48	48
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	47	47	47	47	47
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	46	46	46	46	46
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	45	45	45	45	45
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	44	44	44	44	44
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	43	43	43	43	43
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	42	42	42	42	42
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	41	41	41	41	41
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	40	40	40	40	40
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	39	39	39	39	39
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	38	38	38	38	38
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	37	37	37	37	37
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	36	36	36	36	36
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	35	35	35	35	35
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	34	34	34	34	34
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	33	33	33	33	33
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	32	32	32	32	32
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	31	31	31	31	31
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	30	30	30	30	30
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	29	29	29	29	29
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	28	28	28	28	28
Int'l 6% 2000-07	94	94	Do 7% 2000-07	27	27	27	27	27
Int'l 6% 2000								



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weird and the wonderful and the plain impossible to find.

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THE TIMES

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Box 2000 should be addressed to The Times, PO Box 7, Newgate Street, London EC1X 2EE.

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel:

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APPOINTMENTS 01-278 9261

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad. and if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Querries Department, tel: 01-837 1234 (ext. 1810). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon. Sunday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

AND HE shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

Psalm 1: 3.

BIRTHS

ABEANE.—On June 6th, to Clodagh and James, a daughter.

CHANDY.—On June 6th, to June, son to Mary-Jane and Stephen. Felia, a welcome brother for June.

CHANDY.—On June 4th at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, London, S.W.1, Jonathan and Helen, son of Brian and Helen, and Helen, daughter of Brian and Helen, a son to William Walpole, a brother for James.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

LYNN.—The Service of Repose of Brian Lynn, son of Brian and Lynn, will be held at Aldershot Parish Church, Aldershot, Saturday, 10th June, at 2 p.m. Family flowers.

WILLIAMS.—On June 3rd, to

Caroline, son of Brian and

Caroline, a brother for Brian.

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